

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET WITH ROK COUNTERPARTS

OW091237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 9 KYODO -- Two groups of Japanese and South Korean parliamentarians ended a one-day joint session here Thursday, pledging their best efforts to make South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan in September a success. In a joint communique, the Japan-(South) Korea and (South) Korea-Japan Parliamentarians Leagues called Chon's official Tokyo visit, the first by a South Korean head of state, a curtain raiser, opening a new history of the two countries.

About 180 delegates, including 50 from South Korea, took part in the joint session held in a Tokyo hotel.

The Japanese League, headed by former House of Councillors President Ken Yasui, included many Diet (parliament) members of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and Democratic Socialist Party, but none from the Socialist or Communist Parties.

Earlier in the day, discussions were held in four subcommittees of the joint session. In one subcommittee meeting, the Japanese side agreed to study the possibility of strengthening defense cooperation between the two countries, an idea proposed by South Korean delegates. South Korean national assemblymen also expressed their concern over export of weapons from the Soviet Union to North Korea, saying it has a great impact on the Korean situation. In the communique, the Japanese League paid its respect to South Koreans on their efforts to maintain peace on the peninsula.

YONHAP Report

SK090307 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 9 (YONHAP) -- The 12th joint meeting of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union opened here Thursday with some 120 lawmakers from the two countries attending.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the three-day annual meeting in Tokyo, the union's Seoul side Chairman Yi Chae-hyong said that this meeting was significant in that it precedes South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's state visit to Japan, scheduled for sometime this coming fall.

The 70-year-old Korean lawmaker said he expects Chon's upcoming visit will further contribute to the fundamental settlement of all issues pending between the two countries. He went on to say that Chon's visit will give a decisive momentum to the review of the two nations' roles in Northeast Asia and to the establishment of a firm image for future exchanges between Seoul and Tokyo.

In reply, chairman of the Japanese side Ken Yasui urged all participants to hold heart-to-heart talks with each other in a bid to solve such problems as the trade imbalance in favor of Japan, technical cooperation between the two nations and the improvement of the legal status of Korean residents in Japan. Expressing a heartfelt welcome for Chon's visit to Japan, Yasui said he firmly believes Chon's historic visit will contribute greatly to closer, more friendly relations between the two neighboring countries.



Chon's visit to Japan, the first by a South Korean head of state, is regarded both in Seoul and Tokyo as an historic event in bilateral relations.

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone also delivered a congratulatory address, expressing welcome for the Korean president's forthcoming visit and stressing cooperative development and prosperity for the two countries.

High on the agenda of the Tokyo meeting are diplomatic cooperation in security for the Korean peninsula, the improvement of the status of Korean residents in Japan, economic and cultural cooperation and the revision of controversial Japanese history textbooks.

The union's Seoul side Secretary General Yi Sang-ik leads Korea's 51-member delegation to the annual meeting. The delegation includes 24 lawmakers from the ruling Democratic Justice Party, 17 from the opposition Democratic Korea Party, eight from the opposition Korean National Party and two others.

#### YOUTH EXCHANGE PROGRAMS WITH PRC PLANNED

OW091217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1201 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, Aug 9 KYODO -- The Chinese and Japanese Governments have tentatively agreed to build a huge complex in Beijing to promote youth exchange programs between the two countries, Japanese sources here said Thursday. The agreement will be made official at the first meeting of the Japan-China Friendship Committee for the 21st Century, to be held in Tokyo next month, the sources said. They said the Japanese Government has offered at least 5 billion yen (20 million dollars) for construction of the Japan-China youth exchange hall.

The sources said the Tokyo government has indicated Japan is ready to pay up to 10 billion yen for the complex which will be used for accommodation, conferences and other activities to promote cultural, artistic and scientific projects for young people of the two countries.

The bilateral youth exchange program is scheduled to start on an unprecedented scale this autumn when Chinese Communist Party Chief Hu Yaobang invites 3,000 young Japanese on the occasion of China's 35th National Day on October 1.

The idea of building the facility was first put forward when Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone held talks with party General Secretary Hu during his official visit to China last March. The Japanese sources said China is also ready to pay part of the construction cost. Construction of the complex will be top on the agenda for the Tokyo meeting opening September 10.

Other sources here, meanwhile, said China will send 10 members of the Committee for the 21st Century as well as officials of the Foreign Ministry and other government institutes to the Tokyo meeting. The Chinese delegation will be bigger than initially planned, the sources said. Prime Minister Nakasone will address the opening day session of the meeting, the sources said.

COOPERATION ON POPULATION ISSUE PLEDGED

OW100413 Tokyo KYODO in English 0117 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, Aug. 9 KYODO -- Japan Thursday pledged to positively continue international cooperation in solving population problems for which efforts are required on a global scale. Hiroshi Yukawa, chief Japanese delegate to the U.N. International Conference on Population, made the pledge at its fourth-day plenary session. About 140 countries are attending.

He told the session Japan's population growth rate has sharply declined during the past decade, and that Japanese longevity climbed to the world's highest last year -- 74.2 for male and 79.8 for females. Rapid economic and social development has been realized, and qualities of Japanese lives have been improved during this period. These experiences will be a good example for other countries to take into consideration, he said.

The Japanese delegate predicted a society of aged people would come not only to industrially-advanced countries like Japan, but to developing nations in the 21st century. In solving population problems, voluntary efforts by developing nations and international cooperation by advanced countries are needed, he said.

Japan, now the second-largest contributor, behind the United States, to the U.N. population fund, will promote aid in both ways, he said.

NAKASONE TO POSTPONE DIET DEBATE ON KEY NTT BILL

OW091119 Tokyo KYODO in English 1103 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 9 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, acting on advice from his aides, decided to put off Diet debate on a bill to reorganize the Japan Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp. (NTT), submitted as key part of his administrative reforms program, government sources said Thursday. Secretaries general of the ruling and opposition parties agreed Thursday not to open an extraordinary Diet session in October to resume discussion on the NTT bill.

Nakasone had reportedly planned to call an extraordinary Diet session for the bill before the presidential election of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) in November. He is expected to seek a second two-year term as LDP chief.

The latest Diet session ended Wednesday without voting on the NTT bill which was prepared to reorganize Japan's telecommunications monopoly giant into a private company. The Japan Socialist Party is against the bill.

The government sources said Nakasone probably opted for delaying Diet debate on the NTT bill in an attempt to avoid confrontation with the largest opposition party before the LDP election which he is expected to win easily with the backing of the largest faction within the ruling party headed by former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka. Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami, acting LDP Secretary General Michio Watanabe and other aides to Nakasone had suggested that he postpone calling a Diet session to discuss the NTT bill before the LDP election. The aides had warned that a Diet session, once opened, might drag on against Nakasone's wishes, according to the sources. The sources said the NTT bill will probably be discussed at a regular Diet session due to be open on December 1 under a new prime minister.

Nakasone will be probably challenged by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and senior LDP Dietman Kiichi Miyazawa in the LDP election. The winner in the race will be named prime minister since the conservative party had a majority in both houses of the Diet.

VRPR 'EXPOSES' CHON'S BRIBERY OF U.S. OFFICIALS

SK100255 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] It has been exposed that the flunkeyist traitor Chon Tu-hwan presented a large amount of bribes to his U.S. masters.

According to a source, when Reagan ran for the U.S. presidency and waged a heated election campaign in 1980, Chon Tu-hwan presented him with \$3.5 million for his canvassing fund. Also, when Chon Chu-yong of the Hyundai group visited the United States, he conveyed Chon Tu-hwan's contribution of \$4 million to Reagan on condition that if Reagan were elected the U.S. president, he would meet Chon Tu-hwan before anyone else.

Chon Tu-hwan also gave \$500,000 to Ray Cline, a Reagan special envoy who flew into South Korea in August 1980. In addition, when Allen, former special assistant to Reagan for national security affairs, included a stipulation in the U.S. Republican Party platform that U.S. ground and air forces be maintained in South Korea without reduction, Chon Tu-hwan sent him \$80,000 in cash and valuables worth \$500,000. Chon Tu-hwan also presented over \$200,000 in cash, expensive jewels, and rare precious metals to Wickham, former commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea, on various occasions. Furthermore, in August 1981, he donated \$800,000 in bribes and a pretty girl to Singlaub, former chief of staff of the U.S. forces in South Korea and a pro-South Korean hawk, who had helped Chon when he was an agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency long ago.

In particular, traitor Chon Tu-hwan presented a large amount of money and valuables to U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger who flew to South Korea last May, begging him for the backing of U.S. Armed Forces.

These bribery acts perpetrated by traitor Chon Tu-hwan are but the tip of the iceberg. Seeking to remain in power throughout his life by currying favor with his U.S. masters, Chon Tu-hwan has conducted bribery offensives aimed at the bosses of the U.S. State and Defense Departments who have flown successively into South Korea.

The masses of all walks of life are now cursing the puppet Chon Tu-hwan's bribery operations as an antinational crime, which seeks to gain the latter a life of splendor at the cost of leaving South Korea a permanent colony and military base of the United States.

NODONG SINMUN CALLS CHON 'COLONIAL STOOGES'

SK080418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 8 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is a sample of colonial stooge who acts on the instruction of his master, U.S. imperialism, with no right to political self-determination or prerogative of military command, says NODONG SINMUN Tuesday.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique claims that the so-called "Fifth Republic" has something like "independence" and "legality", putting "independence", "sovereignty", "democracy" and other flowery veils on it. This is a despicable ruse to conceal its sorry sight as a colonial stooge of U.S. imperialism, the paper says.

It continues: South Korea is an out-and-out colony and military base of the United States. The "National Assembly," "government", "Constitution" and "president" of South Korea exist only in name; they are no more than a camouflage rigged up by U.S. imperialism to conceal its colonial rule.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is a marionette group with no real power or sovereignty.

The puppet clique, first of all, does not exercise the right to political self-determination. All the policies of the puppets are directly worked out and issued by U.S. imperialism, and they only act on its scenario. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan who styles himself "president" acts under the baton of American advisors.

The South Korean puppets have not the prerogative of military command. The South Korean puppets have not the prerogative of military command. The prerogative of supreme command including the operational command of the puppet army and all the civilian armed forces, mobilisation of military personnel, the reorganization of the military system and personnel affairs in South Korea is all held in the hands of the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is an executor and tool of the U.S. imperialist colonial enslavement policy in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists use the Chon Tu-hwan clique as a watchdog guaranteeing their colonial rule with the fascist bayonet, a war servant, a shock force for the creation of "two Koreas" and an agent of U.S. monopolies.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is faithfully executing the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war strategy to invade the whole of Korea and Asian countries with South Korea as the forward base; it is voluntarily inducing notorious nuclear weapons continually and staging provocative war exercises almost every day.

The puppets are persistently peddling split-seeking overtures such as "cross recognition" and "simultaneous entry into the U.N.", turning down our fair proposals for peace and reunification including the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the proposal for tripartite talks, and are creating an atmosphere of antagonism and confrontation within the nation by kicking up unprecedentedly malicious anticommunist, anti-DPRK campaign.

They leave the South Korean economy lock, stock and barrel as an appendage to the U.S. economy in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' colonial economic policy.

All these acts are aimed at keeping the position of the colonial stooge by currying favor with their master, remaining indifferent to the destiny of the country and the nation.

#### KIM TAE-CHUNG ON 'INVASION' THREATS, CHON VISIT

##### Attack on South 'Unthinkable'

SK090424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 9 (KCNA) -- South Korean democrat Kim Tae-chung who is now in exile in the United States said in his lecture in New York that "threat of southward invasion" advertised by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is unthinkable and that threat to peace obviously comes from South Korea. The Japanese Magazine MATERIALS OF DISARMAMENT QUESTION reported in its July issue.

He said "a state of war still continues" on the Korean peninsula due to the absence of a peace agreement. The realisation of tripartite talks proposed by the DPRK in January would be an occasion for removing the tension and deepening mutual understanding, he declared. He said an important way of peace is to build a democratic government at the free will of the South Korean people and that this is also needed for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The non-existence of a democratic government in South Korea is a result of the United States' zealous support to the present military "regime", he said.



He warned that the U.S. attempt to justify its support to the military "regime" is of no avail, and it would add fuel to the anti-American feelings in South Korea.

#### Opposes Chon's Japan Trip

SK100815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA) -- South Korean democrat Kim Tae-chung, in his interview with a correspondent of the Japanese paper SHAKAI SHINPO in the United States, expressed strong opposition to traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip slated for September, SHAKAI SHINPO August 7 reported.

He said the South Korean people's anti-Japanese sentiments are rooted not only in the past history but in the present South Korean policy of Japan rejected by the South Korean people. He branded traitor Chon Tu-hwan's plan to visit Japan, feigning ignorance of all this, as a "crafty artifice." He declared that as the traitor "is not a president representing South Korea, his Japan trip cannot be a visit representing South Korea."

Reminding the correspondent that traitors Syngman Rhee and Pak Chung-hui met their doom while resorting to dictatorship, he warned: "If the Chon Tu-hwan 'regime' refuses to give up dictatorship, there is no doubt that it would meet the same doom as its predecessors."

He said democracy has not yet been realized in South Korea because Japan and the United States support the dictatorial "regime", expressing his strong discontent with their South Korean policies. Saying that military tieup between Japan and South Korea is these days being promoted, he pointed to the danger of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance system.

#### PAPER CALLS FOR KIM TAE-CHUNG REINSTATEMENT

SK081558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 8 (KCNA) -- Papers here today in articles carried in connection with the lapse of 11 years since the abduction of South Korean democrat Kim Tae-chung stress that the Chon Tu-hwan group must reinstate Kim Tae-chung to his original status and stop the suppression of patriotic people and personages calling for independence, democracy and reunification.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan group tried to murder Kim Tae-chung who had committed no crime on faked-up charges of "plot for a rebellion" and "being a pro-communist" merely because he stood in the way of its seizure of power, NODONG SINMUN says: Unable to kill him in face of the strong denunciation at home and abroad, the puppets tried to finish him off in prison. But failing to do so because of protest they deported him to the United States.

In the United States, too, Kim Tae-chung is virtually in custody, strictly watched and threatened by secret agents of the puppet Security Planning Board. According to Kim Tae-chung, when he recently expressed a desire to return to South Korea, the puppets threatened that they would detain him if he returns to South Korea. This shows that there is no change in the ulterior design of the Chon Tu-hwan group to remove Kim Tae-chung as a political rival.

Today the Chon Tu-hwan group is running wilder in stifling all the democratic forces who are obstructive to its long-term office. Only recently, the puppets sent riot police to raid and destroy the office of the "Committee for Promotion of Democratisation" in Seoul and arrested 9 members. The puppets also walked to the police 8 members of the Federation of Youth Movement for Democratisation including Yi Myong-chik to be harshly suppressed.

The puppets are stretching out their talons of suppression not only to political adversaries but also all those who refuse to be obedient to their fascist rule. This notwithstanding, the puppets are talking about the "exclusion of violence", "democratic government" and "peaceful exchange of power".

Some time ago, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan cried that as he would not take office again, people should not carp on the system but observe "law and order". This is nothing but a sophism to veil his dirty scheme for long-term office and justify the brutal suppression of people and Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and other opposition forces.

The South Korean people see through the scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan group for long-term office and are resolutely coming out to the struggle for throwing away the dirty robbers of power into the dustbin of history.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must look straight at the trend of the times and give up the moves to remain in power indefinitely.

#### KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES IRANIAN SPECIAL ENVOY

SK092342 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2233 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on August 9 received Hoseyn Kazempur Ardabili, vice-minister of foreign affairs in charge of economic and international affairs, on a visit to our country as a special envoy of Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the special envoy's entourage.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-Nam and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop were on hand. Also present was Morteza Behbahani, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Iranian Embassy in Pyongyang.

The special envoy conveyed a personal letter of the Iranian president to President Kim Il-song.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the special envoy in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guests presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

#### REPORTAGE ON UGANDA MILITARY DELEGATION'S VISIT

##### Airport Arrival

SK091017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 9 (KCNA) -- A government military delegation of the Republic of Uganda headed by Paulo Muwanga, vice-chairman of the Uganda People's Congress, vice-president and minister of defence of the Republic of Uganda, arrived in Pyongyang on August 9 by air for a goodwill visit to Korea.

It was met at the airport by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-minister of People's Armed Forces, and generals of the Korean People's Army.

A large number of people welcomed the goodwill mission of the Ugandan people at the airport.

## Delegation Meets O Chin-u

SK100002 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, on August 9 met and had a friendly talk with the Ugandan Government military delegation headed by His Excellency Paulo Muwanga, vice-president of the Ugandan People's Congress, vice-president of the Republic of Uganda and minister of defense, when it paid a courtesy call on him.

Present there were Lt. General Pak Chung-kuk and other generals of the Korean People's Army, and Ugandan Ambassador to Korea George Paliel Ufoyuru.

## O Chin-u Hosts Banquet

SK100402 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of People's Armed Forces hosted a banquet last evening in honor of the Ugandan Government military delegation headed by His Excellency Paulo Muwanga, vice-chairman of the Uganda People's Congress, vice-president of the Republic of Uganda and minister of defence, on a goodwill visit to Korea.

The banquet was addressed by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, and Paulo Muwanga.

The speakers noted that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries have been developed in different fields since the historic meeting and talks between the great leader President Kim Il-song and respected President A. Milton Obote in Pyongyang in December 1981. They said both countries belong to the Non-aligned Movement and the two peoples are close friends advancing hand in hand toward a common goal.

Comrade O Chin-u said: The current Korean visit of the Ugandan Government military delegation will contribute to tightening the militant and friendly bonds between the peoples and armies of the two countries and strengthening unity and cooperation between the two countries. We treasure the friendship and unity with the Ugandan people and soldiers of the National Liberation Army and fully support their struggle to build a new society. We sincerely hope that the Ugandan people and Army will bear more fine fruits in the future struggle to build a prospering Uganda and achieve the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

Paulo Muwanga said: I want to record the sincere thanks of our president, government and people of Uganda, and those of our Ministry of Defence and the officers and men of the Ugandan National Liberation Army, for the generous assistance that the Korean Government, people and Army, under the guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, have extended and continue to extend to Uganda.

Uganda is greatly encouraged by the willingness of your country to share experience with the other developing countries, especially the non-aligned countries. I am convinced that the visit of the delegation will result in ever closer cooperation between our two countries, and more especially between our two Armies.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is acclaimed all over the world as the land of the chuche idea, which was developed by your great leader, President Kim Il-song.



Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, wisely guided by the great leader and the dear leader, the DPRK has been transformed from being a weak, poor and economically backward country into one with an advanced modern economy and strong national defence.

Our party and government firmly support the proposals put forward by President Kim Il-song for the formation of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the recent proposal by your country for tripartite talks.

The participants toasted the good health and long life of President Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of President A. Milton Obote. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

KPA'S O KUK-YOL, DELEGATION PAYS VISIT BURKINA

SK091011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 9 (KCNA) -- A DPRK Government military delegation headed by Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, visited Burkina Fasso from July 27 to August 6.

The delegation saw a military parade, a mass demonstration and a mass gymnastic display marking the first anniversary of the victorious revolution on August 4 in company with Thomas Sankara, president of the National Revolutionary Council and head of state of the country.

Deeply moved by the mass gymnastic display created with the help of Korea, Thomas Sankara said the functions that day were successful because Korean comrades helped them well. He asked the head of the delegation to convey his deep thanks to President Kim Il-song.

The delegation was invited to a banquet arranged at the Presidential Palace that day for the occasion. Talks were held between government military delegations of the two countries on August 3. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

During its stay, the delegation visited Army units, the military school, the national museum, factories, farms and other places and was entertained to a dinner arranged by the minister of defence and old combatants.

The delegation met the minister of defence and old combatants and the minister of state to the Presidential Office and conversed with them in a friendly atmosphere.

It left Ouagadougou on August 6 after its visit to that country. A farewell function took place at the airport.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES PAKISTANI GOVERNMENT GROUP

SK091555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on August 9 received the Foreign Ministry delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Niaz Ahmad Naik, secretary of the Foreign Ministry of Pakistan.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chon Yong-jin were on hand. Also present was Sultan Muhammad Dutta, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to Korea.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter and gift of Pakistani President His Excellency Mohammad Ziaul Haq to President Kim Il-song. President Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

#### REPORT ON 8TH PLENUM OF GFTUK IN PYONGYANG

SK100538 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] The eighth plenary meeting of the GFTUK Central Committee was held in Pyongyang 29-30 July. ~~Attending the plenum~~ were Ho ~~Chong-suk~~, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and functionaries of the city, county, plant, and enterprise trade unions.

The plenum discussed the tasks assigned to the trade union organizations in order to consolidate and develop the success of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries and effect a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction, upholding the decisions of the ninth plenary meeting discussed the question of thoroughly implementing the tasks set forth by the document of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, on further strengthening the work of the trade unions.

Prior to discussing the first agenda item, the decisions of the Ninth Plenum of Sixth WPK Central Committee were conveyed to the plenary meeting. Prior to discussing the second agenda item, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's document on further strengthening the work of the trade unions was conveyed to the plenary meeting.

Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the GFTUK Central Committee, made a report on the first and second agenda items at the meeting. Also, many others spoke at the plenum.

While discussing the first agenda item, the reporter and speakers noted that the historic Ninth Plenum of the Sixth WPK Central Committee proudly summed up the success of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries, ardently supported and approved the great success attained during the visit, and put forward the militant task of enacting a new turn in external work and socialist construction.

The plenary meeting stressed that the great leader's historic foreign trip was a historic event which permitted an epochal turn in accelerating revolution and construction in our country and in strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist nations and the international communist movement.

The meeting pointed out that the leaders and peoples of fraternal countries unanimously and highly appraised the great achievements attained by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the Korean revolution and the world revolution, and they endlessly respected him as an outstanding activist of the international communist and labor movement and as a current recognized leader of the world revolution and ardently welcomed him.

The meeting noted that the precious success attained by our party and state delegation through its visit to foreign countries is a brilliant fruition of the high international dignity of the great leader and the wise leadership of our party.

The meeting stressed that the victory of the chuche revolutionary cause should be precipitated by further consolidating the success of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries and by effecting a new leap in the revolution and construction. Also, the plenary meeting urged the trade union organizations and functionaries to conduct powerfully the work of implementing the teachings of the respected and beloved leader and the decisions of the ninth plenum.

The meeting noted that the trade union organizations and functionaries should, above all, continue to push ahead constantly with the work of establishing the party's unitary ideological system in the trade union and substantially carry out the work of ideological indoctrination among trade union members.

The meeting emphasized that the trade union organizations and functionaries should widely explain and propagate to trade union members the immortal achievements of the great leader's foreign trip and the greatness of the glorious party, thus helping them deeply cherish a high pride and confidence in implementing the revolution under the leadership of our party with the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader.

The meeting noted that a new revolutionary upsurge should be effected by rushing forward in the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude and at the "speed of the eighties" added to the Chollima speed under the banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture.

The meeting stressed that the strength of the organizational and political work of trade unions should be focused on Komdok, Musan, and Anju and all trade union organizations should fan the flames of solidarity and renovation to support the tense combat in these regions. The meeting also noted that the role of trade unions should be increased to effect a collective renovation in the fields of metallurgical, electric, and machine building industry, railway transport, light industry, and other fields of the national economy.

While discussing the second agenda item, the reporter and speakers stressed that a letter of 3 May, on further strengthening the work of the trade unions, 1984, from Comrade Kim Chong-il to participants of the workshop of trade union functionaries is a document clearly indicating the road along which our working class and trade unions should advance.

They noted that the document comprehensively elucidates all the theoretical and practical questions, ranging from the nature and mission of trade unions as the mass political organization of the working class and as a party's reliable supporter and defender to the principle on their activities and the details of their work.

The meeting emphasized that the document is a programmatic guideline in strengthening and developing the work of trade unions in conformity with the demands of the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea by thoroughly implementing the tasks set forth in the historic speech: "The Working Class Should Become a Core Unit in the Struggle To Remodel the Whole Society on the Chuche Idea" delivered by the great leader at the Sixth Congress of the GFTUK.

The plenary meeting adopted decisions.

#### KIM IL-SONG CONTRIBUTIONS IN FORESTRY NOTED

SK101025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA) -- Korea observes August 10 every year as day of forestry workers.

On this day 21 years ago, the great leader President Kim Il-song found himself at a leading production base of forestry in the northern region far off from the capital and showed warm care to the work and life of the lumbermen. That day he indicated concrete tasks and ways to strictly apply the cyclic felling method set forth by the party and bring about a radical turn in the development of forestry such as timber production, transport and processing.

Cyclic felling means to fell, plant and nurse trees intensively in the forest zones by turns. The introduction of this method has brought about a signal turn in Korea's forestry. By this method, labour, equipment and funds have been concentrically utilised and timber production has been on the rapid increase in a planned way. The timber output has grown 67 percent during the last two decades.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il set forth the task to carry out more than 75 percent of the annual timber production in winter by concentrating efforts on timber production in that season. The lumberjacks set the period from the close of the year to early next year as a period of winter-time timber production drive to sharply boost its production.

Mechanisation and comprehensive mechanisation have been carried out in all processes in forestry such as felling, transport and processing. Forestry chemical industry is making a rapid progress.

#### SO YUN-SOK ATTENDS LANDSCAPING WORKERS RALLY

SK061100 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] A loyalty rally by landscaping functionaries in Pyongyang city to thoroughly implement the tasks put forth by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee during his recent on-the-spot working guidance of construction work in Pyongyang city to improve the parks, so as to be parks worthy of the era of the Workers' Party, was held at the Moranbong Youth Park open-air theater on 1 August.

The meeting was attended by Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and responsible secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee, responsible functionaries of the municipal party committee, governing organs, economic organizations, and mass organizations in Pyongyang city together with the landscaping functionaries and working people in the city.

Paek Hak-yon, first vice chairman of the Pyongyang municipal people's committee, made a report to the rally. Next, the following persons took part in the discussions: (Pak Chae-kwan), responsible engineer at the Moranbong park superintendent's office; (Yim Su-chang), shop foreman at the (?Central district) office of landscaping; (Yi Chang-yol), manager at the Pyongyang afforestation office; and (Chon Pyong-hak), vice chairman of the Potong-gang District people's committee.

The rally adopted a resolution.

#### OBITUARY OF ARTS, LITERATURE FIGURE CITED

SK100350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA) -- The Administration Council of Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts and the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland on August 9 published the obituary of Mr Yi Ki-yong.



According to the obituary Mr Yi Ki-yong, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts and member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, passed away to our sorrow at 6 a.m. on August 9, 1984 at the age of 89 from a long illness.

Upholding the wise leadership of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, Mr Yi Ki-yong worked devotedly for the construction of socialist literature and art and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Working for a long period in the field of literature and art, he made energetic efforts to defend and carry through the chuche-oriented idea and policy indicated by our party and, at important posts of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts and the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, he contributed to developing the chuche-oriented literature and art, rallying the people around the people's power and strengthening the international solidarity for the Korean revolution.

He engaged himself in creative activity from his young age and created many successful literary works of high ideological and artistic level including the full-length novel "Land," thus contributing to the education of people.

He remained boundlessly faithful to the fatherland and people to the last moments of his life and devoted his all to our party and the cause of revolution.

Though Mr Yi Ki-yong passed away, his exploits for the fatherland and revolution will remain long.

#### BRIEFS

GEOLOGICAL DELEGATION -- Pyongyang August 1 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Geological Association of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of our country headed by Vice-minister of Nature Development Kim Se-yong, chairman of the association, left here on August 1 to attend the 27th International Geological Congress scheduled in the Soviet Union. Prof. and Dr Pierre Boudot of Paris University No 1 who is director of the board of the International Institute of the Chuche idea, left here today for home. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 1 Aug 84 SK]

CUBAN FRIENDSHIP MEETING -- Pyongyang August 1 (KCNA) -- A friendship meeting was held on July 31 at the Korea-Cuba Friendship Hwasong cooperative farm on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the Cuban people's armed uprising. Invited to the meeting were Cuban Ambassador Ricardo Danza Sigas and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang. Present there were personages concerned and managing workers of the farm. Having chats, participants deepened friendly feelings between the two peoples. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 1 Aug 84 SK]

FOREIGN SPORTS TEAMS -- Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA) -- The South Hamgyong provincial friendship delegation headed by Son Hyon-mo, vice-chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, which had visited Jilin Province of China and the Korean team which had participated in the international junior friendship archery contests of socialist countries held in Warsaw returned home on August 2. The Hungarian and Czechoslovak teams left here for home yesterday after participating in the international junior friendship boxing tournament of socialist countries held in our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 2 Aug 84 SK]

FIRST CONCURRENT ENVOY TO SOUTH, NORTH NAMED

SK100122 Seoul YONHAP in English 0110 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 10 (YONHAP) -- The first ambassador accredited to both South and North Korea was named by a non-aligned African country, the South Korean Foreign Ministry said Thursday. The ministry said that Mauritania has assigned its ambassador to both Beijing and Pyongyang to serve concurrently as ambassador to Seoul.

The ministry said the South Korean Government gave its agreement to the unprecedented assignment last July 21. It was not made known, however, when the new Mauritanian ambassador to Seoul Diagana Youssouf, 40, would present his credentials in Seoul. The ministry said the former Mauritanian minister of culture, youth and sports resides in Beijing.

A Foreign Ministry source said it was the first case in history of the South Korean Government agreeing to a foreign ambassador-designate who would serve concurrently as an ambassador to North Korea. The source said such a case, if repeated, would contribute to reduced tension on the Korean peninsula.

The South Korean Government first gave its agreement in early April 1983 at the time Mauritania has assigned its then ambassador to Beijing and Pyongyang as its first envoy to Seoul, but the ambassador died of illness shortly before presenting his credentials, according to the ministry. Observers noted with interest the fact that both Seoul and Pyongyang gave their agreements to Ambassador Youssouf with the knowledge that he would serve the other side at the same time.

HEREDITARY SUCCESSION IN NORTH DISCUSSED

SK100111 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Aug 84 p 4

[Editorial: Pyongyang Power Succession]

[Text] Indications are that Kim Il-song of North Korea will formally turn over power to his eldest son, Chong-il, probably sometime next year. Backing up such a prediction was the confirmation by North Korea's official Radio Pyongyang earlier this week that Kim Chong-il, 42, will succeed his 72-year-old father as president.

The hereditary succession of power within the North Korean heirarchy has long been anticipated. Yet, drawing our particular attention was the fact that the broadcast statement constituted the first official confirmation by Pyongyang authorities, apparently heralding that the father-to-son power transfer has now become more real than ever. Even though Pyongyang radio did not mention when the succession of power will come, it is predicted that it may be realized in the immediate future, possibly next year, according to the latest developments in North Korea.

The senior Kim was reportedly mentioned the power succession in his meetings with leaders of the Soviet Union and other East European states during his recent journey through those countries. Thus, the aged North Korean head is believed to be considering the turnover of his leadership, at least part of the many titles he holds, to his heir apparent who is already second after the father in official North Korean rosters from early last year.

Through his visiting diplomacy in East Europe, Kim Il-song seemed to have tried hard to persuade the communist leaders he met on the hereditary succession to power in the North, the first of its kind ever to be practiced among the world's communist countries.

Pyongyang radio has reportedly claimed that it has now been "internationally acknowledged." As is well known, the communist states have been traditionally against any such hereditary succession of power, a dynastic heritage. Then, it is considered most paradoxical that the Pyongyang regime is to make such an anachronistic blunder against the traditional communist doctrine in the eyes of other communist countries. No matter how Pyongyang may make its desperate diplomatic efforts with communist states to convince them of the hereditary succession, we can hardly believe that it will be internationally accepted in a true sense. Besides, things will seemingly be more serious in domestic politics in North Korea in the post-Kim Il-song era.

So as to justify the humiliating power succession from his father, the junior Kim may push through his hardline policy of oppressing the North Korean brethren by all possible means, probably even more than his father-predecessor. The junior has been known as the architect of North Korea's terrorist acts like the Rangoon bombing explosion last year, that jolted all the world nations.

It is under such circumstances that the prospective power transfer in the North will result in chilling our sustained efforts to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula, along with our peace-oriented policy toward the territorial unification of this divided country. Some elements in Pyongyang, critical of the high-handed policy of the junior Kim and concerned with how to cover up North Korea's economic standing far inferior to that of South Korea, may prefer making approaches to free world nations in one form or another. Yet, it is simply unpredictable whether the future North Korean leadership will pay any serious attention to such moderate elements within the Pyongyang group.

#### PRIME MINISTER TO RUN FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SEAT

SK100109 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Premier Chin Ui-chong, who is now concurrently holding parliamentary membership, expressed his intention yesterday to run again in his constituency in the next general elections. He was elected in the Chongup-Kochang district, Cholla-pukto, in the previous election on a ticket of the ruling Democratic Justice Party. In a meeting with reporters at the DJP's rally site on Mr. Togyu in Muju-gun, Cholla-pukto, the premier said, "I'm confident that I have well managed my constituency even though I could not visit there too often after I became premier. However, I'll faithfully obey the party's decision on my candidacy for the National Assembly," he said.

Chin, who is now on a summer leave which started Monday, came here yesterday to meet the participants from his district in the DJP jamboree. "It seems that opposition parties believe it is unfair for the premier to run in the parliamentary election although they knew that a lawmaker can serve as premier," he said.

#### KOREA HERALD WELCOMES DJP'S REFORM EFFORTS

SK100107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Aug 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Ruling Camp's Reform Efforts"]

[Text] Integrity and morality cannot be overemphasized for genuine politics. These two are undoubtedly instrumental for a political party to generate popular support required to realize its goals. Thus, a party -- however good ideals it may have -- is prone to go broke if it lacks the two values.



It was for this reason that the ruling Democratic Justice Party pledged to eliminate corrupt politics as its foremost goal upon its inauguration three and a half years ago. This worked well to win the support of the people who were eager to see political and social stability amidst the chaos which erupted in late 1979 and well into 1980.

At that time, the people, it seemed, found no other choice but to support the DJP, because they believed it alone could satisfy their desire for political stability. Faithful to the popular expectation, the ruling party undertook many measures of reform to rectify long-accumulated ill side effects of the nation's rapid economic growth. These efforts were seen as ushering in "a new era" in the nation's history.

Three and a half years have passed since the ambitious start of the DJP and its achievement is about to be judged as parliamentary elections are approaching. The imperative of the DJP is well explained by President Chon Tu-hwan who said that sustained efforts should be made to "thoroughly eliminate" corrupt practices that still plague certain segments of the society. He also said: "Any activities that are in opposition to our call for promoting public service and upholding integrity will naturally be self-destructive."

President Chon, who heads the DJP, spoke Wednesday before a huge party audience assembled at a camp. The party opened the four-day jamboree in an inland park area of Muju. More than 8,000 DJP members took part in the camp, the second following the one held last year.

As indicated in President Chon's remarks, the jamboree has been used for self-reflection, together with strengthening party solidarity. As shown in staging such a huge camp, we hope, the party will continuously demonstrate creativity in unfolding its professed ideals. Along with such dynamic zeal, the party needs to keep itself internally solid. As President Chon told the camp audience, the party should endeavor to see to it that not a single deviation be allowed to impair the party's prestige. To this end, integrity and service constitute the code of conduct that all party members should strictly adhere to, the president said.

To our regret, however, there have been a few incidents which shocked the party and the public. Referring to the recent scandal involving the large fortune accumulated by a former party chairman, President Chon said it was "quite regrettable" and expressed his resolve to have the party continue strenuous efforts for improvement. The latest incident showed how a party could be affected by the misconduct of a single party officeholder; this attests to the fact that the people expect much from the party to create an environment for clean politics.

Developing clean politics is so crucial for the DJP to garner a greater number of parliamentary seats. Especially, in view of our typical reality of national division -- with the Northern communists remaining desperate to communize the South -- any personal wrongdoing in the ruling camp should not be tolerated because it will likely arouse popular discontent.

The way of assuring the DJP of a promising future lies in keeping its integrity and morality through sustained reform efforts. What support it earned from the people at its outset speaks for this.

BANGKOK POST: SRV GUNNERS CONTINUE POUNDING AMPIL

BK100139 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Vietnamese gunners continued pounding Kampuchean resistance positions in Ampil for the third consecutive day and opened fire at the Nong Chan refugee camp straddling the border. Meanwhile, intelligence reports said Vietnamese reinforcements and armoured personnel carriers were massing about 20 kilometers to the north of the Ampil camp. Thai forces have been put on alert to prevent a possible spillover of the fighting.

At least three Khmer civilians at the Ampil camp opposite Ban Sa Ngae of Ta Phraya District were killed and two others seriously wounded. The shellings have forced about 10,000 Khmer civilians to flee to the strategic canal marking the border. Thai authorities have managed to prevent them from crossing the canal for the time being. Relief workers are helping the refugees.

Military sources said if the situation became serious, the Khmer civilians would be moved to the so-called Site I near Ban Sanlo Cha-ngan which was used as a safe haven zone for the refugees last April. They were the same group that escaped from the Ampil camp last April during the heightened Vietnamese offensive.

The Vietnamese gunners also fired at a resistance camp housing about 20,000 civilians and soldiers under commander Chea Chhut opposite Ban Nong Chan of Ta Phraya District. The resistance forces responded with mortars and recoilless gun barrages at the Vietnamese position about six kilometers to the east of the camp.

ARMY PAPER HAILS CHAN SI'S VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

BK091112 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 8 Aug 84

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT editorial: "New, Splendid Step of Progress in Kampuchean-Soviet Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] The recent official friendship visit to the Soviet Union by a high-ranking delegation of the PRK party and government led by Comrade Chan Si, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers has opened a new stage of progress in the most beneficial relations between Kampuchean and the Soviet Union. The Kampuchean-Soviet joint communique issued on this occasion reflects the sincerity of the high-ranking delegation of the Kampuchean party and government led by Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and the Soviet party-government delegation led by Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The talks between the high-ranking delegations of the two parties and Governments of Kampuchea and the Soviet Union reflected the feelings of mutual understanding and the high evaluation of the Kampuchean delegation's visit. The two sides expressed their determination to further strengthen and enhance relations between the two nations. This determination is in accord with the wishes of the Kampuchean and Soviet peoples. Based on the unswerving principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Kampuchean and Soviet delegations pledged to enhance mutual assistance in all fields in conformity with the spirit of the Kampuchean-Soviet declaration issued on 5 February 1980. The Soviet Union's concrete principles are aimed at improving the Kampuchean people's living standards.

The goodwill of our two nations is growing with every passing day, particularly with regard to our economic, scientific, and technical cooperation -- the most fruitful contribution to the economic development. This all-round cooperation also constitutes a basis for the building of a modern economy by the Kampuchean people.

During these talks, the two sides also signed an agreement on bilateral economic cooperation for 1986-90. An agreement was signed on the establishment of a Soviet-Kampuchean intergovernmental commission in charge of trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. This is a most splendid outlook by the two parties, governments, and peoples with the aim of building and making the two nations more powerful.

The two sides expressed concern about the tense world situation. The causes of this extremely tense and explosive world situation are the growth of nuclear arms and the militarization of the space due to the fact that the U.S. imperialists have attempted to seek military supremacy over the Soviet Union. The two sides agreed that no task now is more pressing than the prevention of a nuclear war in order to safeguard peace and mankind from being pushed into a nuclear disaster.

Concerning the situation in Southeast Asia, the parties and Governments of Kampuchea and the Soviet Union called on the countries in this region to take a path of common interest aimed at reducing tension in the region, safeguarding the interests of the peoples in this region, and strengthening peace in the Asian continent and in the whole world. The Kampuchean and Soviet sides affirmed their desire to normalize their relations with the PRC, stressing that the process of such a normalization must not harm the interests of any third country. This measure is aimed at turning the whole Asian Continent into a zone of peace and good neighborliness.

This visit to the USSR by the head of the PRK Government is of broad and profound significance. It has enhanced the relations of the Kampuchea-Soviet parties and governments on the basis of flawless friendship and cooperation. The Kampuchean-Soviet communique constitutes a new, significant stage for our all-round development. This communique is of great significance to the historic relations of our two parties, governments, and peoples. The entire Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army warmly hails, highly evaluates, and regards the Kampuchean-Soviet communique as the lofty desire of the two parties and governments aimed at further strengthening and enhancing their bilateral friendship and all-round cooperation, thus turning the young PRK into a more prestigious state in Southeast Asia and the world.

#### VODK COMMENTS ON DESERTIONS BY KHMER SOLDIERS

BK100706 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 Aug 84

["News commentary": "At Banteay Daeum Ampil, 130 Khmer Soldiers Deserted the Vietnamese Enemy for Home"]

[Text] On 6 July, at Banteay Daeum Ampil [place not further specified], 130 Khmer soldiers forced to undergo military training fled home. The reason: They have clearly realized the Vietnamese criminal act of exterminating the Kampuchean race.

This incident clearly reflects the noble nationalist spirit of our Kampuchean people, who will not permit the Vietnamese enemy to exterminate the Kampuchean race. Even Khmer soldiers forced to serve the Vietnamese realize the Vietnamese policy of exterminating the Kampuchean race. They see that the time has come for all Khmer to unite and fight against the Vietnamese enemy to defend and safeguard our race and nation. As Khmer, they must take part in this national and historic task with our nation and people. They must refuse to carry guns and serve the Vietnamese aggressors by killing their own people. Because they are increasingly aware of this, more and more Khmer soldiers are now deserting the Vietnamese enemy and returning to their homes or joining our National Army and guerrillas to increase the resistance forces in the fight against the Vietnamese aggressors until they are quickly driven from our Kampuchean territory.

'COBRA GOLD' WAR GAMES TERMED 'BAIT' FOR THAIS

BK091219 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Vientiane, August 9 (OANA-KPL) -- "The U.S.-Thai joint military exercise 'Cobra Gold 84,' a delicious bait cleverly used by U.S.A. to hook Thailand into the U.S.-invented policy of aggression," writes PASASON today in its commentary. "Cobra Gold 84" is the biggest military exercise ever held jointly between U.S.A and Thailand. Paralleling with its active task of improving the combative military forces in Pacific and Indian oceans, Washington has tirelessly attempted to strengthen military ties with its Northeast Asian partners. The paper continues that, as in ASEAN group, Thailand is a specific victim of U.S. sophisticated schemes in the defence of U.S. vital interest in this part of the world. Since Thailand's attitude itself has shown that it is easy to be lured, Washington and Beijing have no difficulty enticing Thai Administration to step upon their premediated path of aggression against the revolution process of the 3 Indochinese countries.

The U.S.-invented pretext of "anti-communism" and "anti-Soviet threats" is another trick used by Washington to lure Bangkok into the U.S. military adventuristic plan implemented in Southeast Asian region; the paper points out. Due to the short-sighted mind, Thailand has been hooked by such U.S. baits. The recent decision of Thailand to buy U.S.-made F-16 fighters-bombers was an apparent fact proving that Bangkok had been fallen into U.S. strategic plan.

As long as Thailand would provide shelters to Chinese-backed Pol Pot gangs, Beijing has feverishly supported U.S. imperialists' action to tame the regional reactionary administration to be faithful not only to U.S. adventurist plan but also to the Chinese hegemonist and expansionist policy carried out against Indochina countries.

The paper assesses it is noteworthy to observe that Thailand, being lured by U.S. baits and Chinese influence, is transforming its territory as a U.S. base and as a spring-board for Chinese-backed Pol Pot genocidal regime. "The fact clearly proves Thailand is being pulled into U.S. arms-race policy," concludes the paper.

VIENTIANE MOCKS ROLE OF THAILAND'S GENERAL ATHIT

BK091528 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 7 Aug 84

["Talk": "Where There is Trouble, There is Athit"]

[Text] A Thai cartoonist recently drew a caricature of General Athit Kamlang-ek as the Japanese cat Doraemon. Doreamon is a cat which constantly causes trouble for other people and is always restless. This caricature may have angered Athit. However, like hitting someone on the head and trying to console him later by patting him on the shoulder, the Thai newspaper BAN MUAGN on 20 January tried to provide a different rationale as to why this person is present everywhere for different reasons than that of the Doraemon cat. This cat does not have any ulterior motive for being here and there. It only moves about when instinct tells it to do so. In contrast, Athit's presence always has certain ulterior objectives. Athit declares that he has to get involved with everything because it has to do with national security.

When anyone has any trouble, he will go to see [Khun] Athit because he will have a way to get rid of their difficulty. Where there is a problem Athit will be there to solve it.



When the government has any problem, Athit will be there to solve it. When the government has any problems, Athit will lend a hand to help solve them. When traders, policemen, and workers have problems, they ask for Athit. When politicians have problems, they call on Athit to ask for his opinion. Where there is a flood, Athit will be there to help. When a fire takes place, Athit will help the victims. The shadow of Athit is everywhere. Because Athit is so busy, the Thai television service, especially Channel 7, must devote a lot of time to cover his activities. This is because his role is so big and confusing.

The article in the Thai newspaper BAN MUANG expressed surprise at the amount of time Athit spends resting or sleeping. This is because even the restless Doraemon cat must have some free time to sleep.

As a matter of fact, Athit has evil intentions in everything he frequently claims he has to get involved in. His ambition is to control the administration of the Thai Government. However, the outcome of his so-called achievements only serves to create more confusion and internal rifts within the social and economic fibers of Thai society. This is because Thailand's military budgets have to be increased without limit. Since he is restless, Athit has to create an incident as advised by the Beijing reactionary clique by sending Thai reactionary troops to nibble at and occupy the three Lao villages of Ban Kang, Ban Savang, and Ban Mai in Sayaboury Province. This incident took place on 6 June. The incident should have strengthened the prestige and role of Athit, but, on the contrary, it served to reduce his influence. This is because the Lao and Thai peoples have maintained brotherly and neighborly relations since ancient times, and are fed up with any kind of aggressive wars. They only want to translate the 1979 Laos-Thailand joint communique into reality.

#### THAI GOVERNMENT'S SERVICE ROLE CRITICIZED

BK100542 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Unattributed commentary: "Athit Is Following the Path That Runs Counter to the Thai People's Aspirations"]

[Text] Thailand is a rich country. The Thai people, who regard Buddhism as their national religion, have adhered to the morality, are broad-minded and patriotic, cherish peace and tranquillity, and have had traditions of unyielding struggle. All this is the national identity of the Thai nation and the Thai people. It is their time-honored glorious quality.

Nevertheless, over the past several decades, some selfish Thai people have followed the path that runs counter to historical lessons and to the people's aspirations and have turned to serve foreigners' schemes by allowing other people to use Thai territory as a springboard for aggression against neighboring countries. These people are the enemy of democracy and are militarist dictators who completely disregard the common interests of the Thai nation and people. They have lowered the honor and prestige of the Thai nation by submitting themselves as a tool to foreigners.

Everyone still remembers what the militarist dictators have done for Thailand in the past and what crimes they have committed against the Thai people. They repressed the Thai people, abolished the democratic system, and submitted themselves to the neocolonialists for use as tools to suppress the people, politicians, students, and intellectuals who, they thought, were a danger to their erroneous political policy. At the same time, they sold out Thai territory for use as a base for foreigners for carrying out wars against Thailand's neighboring countries.

However, the power of the gun barrels and the Thai militarists' brutal dictatorial power could not survive for too long and eventually collapsed when the progressive Thai people of all strata became aware of their reactionary nature, schemes that were dangerous for the country, and of the intervention by the neocolonialists.

Everyone still remembers that on 14 October 1973, Thai youths and students sacrificed their flesh and blood and united with the Thai people and rose up to topple the Thanom-Praphat dictatorial regime. Later, they continued the struggle to dismantle U.S. bases in Thailand and eventually forced the U.S. imperialists to submit to their demand. As a result, the dictatorial regime collapsed.

In the present era, the world's common trend is for peace and nonviolence and is against war and the arms race. This trend is being solidly supported by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It has now become an unprecedentedly vigorous and broad movement. However, the imperialists and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have colluded to destroy this trend. In Southeast Asia, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have agreed to follow an extremely reactionary policy and to implement dark schemes that run counter to the overall trend in the world and are working hand in glove with the imperialists and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists. The ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have taken the initiative in obstructing the positive trend emerging in Southeast Asia -- the trend toward negotiations between the Indochinese and ASEAN groups of countries for resolving conflicts with the purpose of turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and cooperation as aspired for by over 300 million people in the region.

Heeding no advice and disregarding the concern of the people, politicians, and progressive strata in Thailand and its friendly countries -- such as Indonesia and Malaysia -- which have pointed out the dangers that may arise, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles are going deep into the political orbit of the Beijing reactionaries, who are colluding with the imperialists to use Thai territory as a sanctuary for the Pol Pot genocidal clique -- a puppet of Beijing -- and for exiled Lao reactionaries. The ultrarightist reactionaries have allowed Beijing to use Thai territory as a transit point in transporting weapons and war equipment to the Khmer reactionaries so that they can oppose the Kampuchean people's efforts to rebuild their life.

Following their visit to China, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, coordinating with Beijing's overall schemes against the revolution of the three Indochinese countries, sent troops to attack and seize Laos' Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, on 6 June and have thus far continued to occupy these three hamlets illegally. Such actions constitute an intention to further worsen the situation and cause a confrontation between the two groups of countries in accordance with the bellicose policies of Beijing and the U.S. imperialists. The Thai ultrarightist reactionaries' intention to pursue a foreign policy that is hostile to neighboring countries, to quietly lead Thailand to a state of war, and to serve the imperialists and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists as their vanguard shows that the ultrarightist reactionaries are trying to return Thailand to the situation that existed over 10 years ago.

They recently arrested and imprisoned a number of Thai politicians by charging them with being communist terrorists. They also arrested journalists, writers, and teachers and assigned soldiers to control various newspapers, thus seriously affecting the democratic rights of the Thai people of all strata.

The ambition of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, particularly of Athit Kamlang-ek, who wants to establish himself as the archmilitarist dictator in the manner of Sarit Thanarat by grasping three important positions -- the supreme commander, Army commander in chief, and prime minister -- has made him blind, refuse to acknowledge historical lessons, and intentionally oppose the aspirations of the Thai people as well as various nations in Southeast Asia. Nevertheless, this ambition will lead him to his doom and bankruptcy in the same way as the former dictator who met with ignominious defeats.

The present era is the era of peace. It is now the latter part of the 20th century; it is not 1976. Will General Athit Kamlang-ek be able to predict the violence of the Thai people, which may break out again to punish those stubbornly following the path of militarism in Thailand?

#### PASASON EDITORIAL CALLS FOR ENHANCED VIGILANCE

BK091200 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Vientiane, August 9 (KPL) -- Having assessed that the enemies of Laos and other Indochinese countries are employing all means to undermine the revolutionary fruits, PASASON editorial calls for constant enhancement of the vigilance among the multi-national Lao people who ought to harmoniously coordinate with the security and armed forces -- a factor determining the victory of the life-and-death struggle between the two paths of socialism versus capitalism.

The paper here points out the geographical location of the three Indochinese countries as outposts for socialism in this part of the world. Consequently, they have been continual targets of the hegemonists, expansionists in collusion with the imperialists and other reactionary quarters -- be it economically, politically, ideologically, culturally, militarily and in foreign affairs matter. Their anti-revolutionary strategy remains the same, only it has become more devious and savage.

The paper points out in this regard that, military threat has been used at our northern border, contingents of Lao reactionary-in-exile keep infiltrating and causing troubles among the Lao-Thai border. In particular here, the article points out, since June the reactionary extreme rightists have been responsible for sending the Thai troops to occupy the three hamlets of Ban Mai, Ban Kang and Ban Savang in Paklai District, northwestern province of Sayaboury. To make it worse, the imperialists and the hegemonists, expansionists, among others, have stepped up their psychological campaign against our country, hoping to weaken the solidarity among our people of various nationalities, weaken the people's trust in the leadership.

Confronting such state of affairs, the editorial underlines, our people must bear in mind the guideline of the party CC regarding vigilance against the enemies (?tactics). "The entire population are to safeguard the nation." Another way of saying is that safeguarding the nation is the obligation of each and every body in the society. Here the administrative committees in the entire country -- in particular those parts of the country being the targets of the enemies -- should put efforts in trying to have the people appreciate the reality -- the danger coming from the enemies and the implication of what might become the result if we should forget being constantly vigilant. The people must study and assimilate the party and government policies in all fields so as to be equipped when confronting the enemies' psychological war attempts. And when being in such a state, collectively and individually, there must be effective way to fight back and this must do so timely. If such is achieved then, we can say that the people represent an important source backing the armed and security forces for the defence of the motherland, concludes the editorial.



SOVIET CONSTRUCTION TEAM HOLDS VIENTIANE TALKS

BK091147 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Vientiane, August 9 (KPL) -- Khambou Sounisai, member of the party CC who is also chairman of Vientiane Prefecture Administrative Committee, yesterday, received here the governmental delegation of the Soviet Union led by V.V. Alekseyev, deputy-minister of transport construction who is to take part in the hand-over ceremony of Nam Ngum bridge (60 km from Vientiane) financed by the Government of the Soviet Union. The discussion between guest and host centered on the all-round cooperation between the two countries.

On the same day, the said delegation met Phao Bounnaphon, alternate member of the party CC who is also minister of transport and posts, and Khemphon Phoupaseut, acting minister of construction.

HEALTH MINISTRY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRK

BK091136 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Vientiane, August 9 (KPL) -- A Lao public health delegation led by its acting Minister Dr Khamliang Phonsena on August 7, arrived here from Kampuchea. The delegation attended the 2nd conference of the three countries' Ministries of Public Health held in Phnom Penh from August 1 to 5.

FUNERAL RITES FOR HOUMPHENG SOUKKHASEUM HELD

BK091516 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] The cremation ceremony for Houmpheng Soukkhaseum, member of the SPC, member of the committee of the Presidential and SPC Office, and head of the Finance Management Department, was held at Wat Thepnimit Temple at Athat Foun on the afternoon of 8 August. Attending the ceremony were Phoumi Vongvichit, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the SPC Standing Committee; members of the SPC; ministers and deputy ministers; representatives of various mass organizations; and friends and relatives.

SARAVANE PROVINCE SPLIT INTO TWO PROVINCES

BK091510 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Excerpt] (Se Kong) Province was established 3 months ago in accordance with Resolution No. 010 of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Decree 041 dated 12 April 1984 of the Council of Ministers on the division of Saravane Province into two provinces, namely (Se Kong) and Saravane Provinces.

Concerning the establishment of this new province of (Se Kong), Bo-Gneun Leviatmuang, member of the party Central Committee, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, and chairman of the Guidance Committee of the province, gave an interview to our station reporter.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BORDER TALKS WITH LAOS

## Sitthi on Lao Position

BK100519 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 10 Aug 84 p 16

[Text] Talking to newsmen while attending the Singapore National Day reception at Dusit Thani Hotel on 9 August, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said no agreement has been reached in the second round of talks with Laos which began on 7 August because Laos has rejected everything which Thailand proposed. At the meeting on 10 August both sides will show their maps. Thailand will stick to the watershed principle. "We proposed that technical officials inspect the area, but Laos has rejected the suggestion," Sitthi said.

Regarding a newsman's comment that Laos has claimed that the maps which Thailand showed at the meeting were produced by Thailand itself, the foreign minister said the maps were produced from aerial photography and are currently in use by Thailand. Geography must be relied on to settle this matter. Sitthi said: "The current delay is caused by Laos' refusal to accept anything."

## 'New Evidence' Expected

BK100052 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] Thailand is expected to show "new evidence" today that invalidates a U.S.-made map said by Laos to show that one of the three disputed villages is on Laotian soil, informed sources told THE NATION last night. The sources said that although the next round of Thai-Lao talks would be attended by the full delegations, headed by [Lao] Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat and [Thai] Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Asa Sarasin, the Thai delegates would seek to continue "technical talks."

The Laotians have asked for the meeting to be held in plenum suggesting that the "technical debate" was over on Tuesday. But the Thai side feels that there are some legal points that are still unclear and should be further discussed, according to the sources. The meeting, which was originally scheduled to begin at 10 am this morning at the Erawan Hotel at the request of the Laotians, will, however, start at 9 am. The Laotians cited a relief map, made by the U.S. in 1962, during the technical talk on Tuesday, as showing that Ban Mai was inside Laos and demonstrating creeks showing from watersheds through the village and converging with the Phoun River, a branch of the Mekong River.

But Thai officials later found another relief map, also made by the U.S. in 1965, that can discredit the 1962 map, the sources said. The later map stipulates that it was drawn up to "supercede" the earlier one. The map also shows that Ban Mai straddles the frontier and the flow of the creeks in question has changed, according to the sources.

The sources also said that the Laotians had also cited a simplified map, distributed by the Thai delegation to the United Nations during the height of the dispute, as showing that the creeks originated from a watershed that covers Phou Na Moun, Phu Khien Nok Seo and Phou Hang, but after having checked with the original map, officials of the Royal Thai Survey Department insisted that the line drawn by the Laotian side to underscore the watershed range did not exist in the original map made in 1965. The serial number of the map is L-7015, the sources said.

The Laotian side has insisted that the creeks that run through the three villages in question originated from the three mountains and joined the Phoun River, a branch of the Mekong River.

Citing the principle of watershed as the standard to demarcate the frontier, the Laotians conclude that the villages are on Laotian soil. The principle is that if a creek from a watershed joins the Mekong River, the areas on both banks are inside Laos, but if it converges with the Chao Phraya River, the areas belong to Thailand.

Thailand has also accepted the principle but contended that the creeks could flow from another mountain which the Laotians claim does not exist. The Thai side will reaffirm its position that the most sensible way to solve the dispute is for both sides to form a joint technical team to survey the terrain and verify divergent claims.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila meanwhile, told reporters last night that Laos had not accepted any of the Thai proposals to settle the dispute.

#### PARLIAMENT DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR, POLAND

BK091529 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The Thai parliamentary delegation headed by Parliament President Ukrit Mongkhonnawin returned from visits to the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic this morning. Ukrit said that his visits to the two countries were successful, particularly in strengthening relations at the parliamentary level and creating good understanding among the people of the three countries -- the Soviet Union, Poland, and Thailand. He revealed that the Thai delegation had met and exchanged views with leaders of the two countries on a wide range of issues in a frank manner. Leaders of the two countries also made clear their intention to peacefully coexist with Thailand and hoped that past differences and misunderstandings would be corrected.

The Thai delegation also discussed with leaders of the two countries ways to settle problems in the region through negotiations based on equality. Ukrit himself told leaders of the two countries that as a small nation, Thailand must have friends. However, relations with its friends must also be based on equality. The Thai parliamentary delegation visited the Soviet Union from 28 July to 4 August at the invitation of the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Poland from 4 to 9 August at the invitation of the president of the Polish National Assembly.

#### INTELLECTUALS 'USED' BY KGB UNDER OBSERVATION

BK100721 Bangkok KHAO SOT in Thai 7 Aug 84 p 16

[Excerpt] On 6 August, Permanent Secretary for Interior Phisan Munlasatsathon presided over the meeting of the subcommittee in charge of promotion of national discipline and culture, which comprises representatives from the Buddhist Association, the National Women's Council, the Social Welfare Council, the Community Development Department, and lecturers from various universities.

After the meeting, which was held at the Interior Ministry, Phisan was reportedly approached by a woman, a university lecturer, who told him that a group of individuals is now being used by the KGB to conduct mass instigation at many universities, particularly Chulalongkon University. She said the authorities should keep an eye on these people and try to make use of them because they are intellectuals. Phisan told her the authorities are now watching their activities.

FURTHER ON MOVE TO EXTEND GEN ATHIT'S TERM

## Khukrit Views Extension

BK100119 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10 Aug 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Leader of the Social Action Party (SAP) M.R. Khukrit Pramot said last night politicians and the public should not interfere in the current move to extend the term of Gen Athit Kamlang-ek as supreme commander and Army commander-in-chief.

Speaking at Hyatt Central Plaza Hotel on the topic "M.R. Khukrit and Politics," he said the entire matter should be left to Premier Gen Prem Tinsulanon as the defence minister to decide.

Dismissing rumours of a possible coup, M.R. Khukrit said: "There is nothing to worry about under the present political situation."

The talk was organized by the Political Science Faculty of Chulalongkorn University.

He also declared that his party will not initiate the move to amend the Constitution to allow government officials who are senators to hold Cabinet portfolios.

M.R. Khukrit said the parliament had passed the law to allow extension of the terms of government officials long time ago, referring to the bill which was introduced to extend Premier Prem's term as Army commander-in-chief for another year.

Commenting on the move to extend Gen Athit's term, he said: "It is up to the defence minister to decide. Politicians or the public should not interfere in it."

Meanwhile, Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Banchop Bunnagk claimed yesterday that all the units in the Armed Forces were unanimous in their support for Gen Athit's term to be extended.

He said lists of names of officers supporting the move had already been submitted for Gen Prem to consider.

"As the Army chief-of-staff, I was the first to sign my name... I want to stress that as soldiers we are ready to do things together and die together," he said.

## Papers Discuss Move

BK091357 [Editorial Report] Three Bangkok Thai-language dailies -- SIAM RAT, MATICHON, and MATUPHUM -- on 8 and 9 August carry editorials commenting on the move to extend General Athit Kamlang-ek's term as supreme commander and Army commander-in-chief.

SIAM RAT's 8 August editorial on page 3, entitled: "A Worrisome Attitude," cites press reports during the past few days on remarks made by the once politically-active military officers of the self-styled "young turks" group praising Gen Athit as "a capable and honest man and the only person who can solve the future problems of the country."

The editorial continues: "Colonel Manun Rupkhachon was the latest officer to make such remarks, saying that Thailand needs a prudent and sincere leader to solve the problems for the people. Sometimes, we might not be able to gain a leader through the democratic procedure like Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat in the past."



"However, the people could still survive because the incorrectness was compensated for by the strong will and decisiveness of the leader who won support from the people through the latters' faith, not fear."

The editorial says that such an attitude "should be reprimanded because it is quite detrimental to democracy.... We disagree that quickness in solving the country's problems by any leader who comes to power in an undemocratic manner can successfully serve the interests of the people. The paper notes that the officer wants a leader who comes from "dictatorship."

MATICHON's 9 August editorial on page 4, entitled: "The Extension of Military Service," says: "The necessity for the extension of tenure of any civilian or military officials is determined by his significance to his office including his special expertise as well as his political role." The paper notes that it also indicates a shortage of human resources.

The paper continues: "Regarding the proposed extension of Gen Athit Kamlang-ek's tenure, the posts of supreme commander and the Army commander-in-chief are important not only to the Army and the Supreme Command Headquarters but also to the stability and security of the country and the people. Therefore, any decision, as well as the attitude of the military, merits close attention. To regard the matter as an exclusive affair of the military and to bar the people from taking part in it or even from voicing their opinions will certainly run counter to the military's motto: 'Soldiers are people' and 'Soldiers are the people's friends.' The paper points out that such an attitude will create a division between 'the military and the people.'"

MATUPHUM's 9 August editorial on page 4, entitled: "The Extension of Military Officer Tenure," says: "The proposed extension of the tenure of the supreme commander and the Army commander-in-chief must be thoroughly considered because he is the leader of all military units and is responsible for the unity of the Armed Forces so that they will be strong enough to support and defend the government, the nation and the throne.

"According to the normal legal procedure, the issue will be considered by the defense minister. In democratic practice, the minister might forward it to the Defense Council comprising of officers from all military units to decide before seeking the cabinet approval."

The paper says that if this matter is handled in accordance with the democratic practice, there will not be any conflict between the government and the military. So, the government "will be able to fully concentrate on the administration of the country and especially the social and economic tasks."

WARNING GIVEN ON 'HIDDEN' PRC FOREIGN POLICY

BK091410 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Commentary by (Dao Duc Tu): "Don't Listen to What They Say but Look at What They Do"]

[Text] Recently, in their propaganda campaign against Vietnam and the Soviet Union, the Chinese authorities repeatedly claimed that the Soviet-Vietnamese alliance is detrimental to third countries, including China. At the same time, they lavishly extolled their foreign policy as one that respects the independence and sovereignty of other countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

The Chinese authorities have not waited until today to embellish their foreign policy of peace. In fact, it was not until the Chinese authorities established relations with the United States and other Western countries that they began to do harm to third countries. Since early 1972, following the signing of the Shanghai communique with the United States on 28 February and at a time when Vietnam was entering the fiercest stage of its anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation, the Chinese authorities have unreservedly repudiated all their pledges to this neighborhood country.

Shortly after the signing of the Shanghai communique, Kissinger, right-hand man of U.S. President Nixon, gleefully declared to newsmen that from that moment onward the United States would only have to look toward Moscow and crush Vietnam to pieces. Continuing helmsman Mao's devious foreign policy of leaning definitely toward the United States and the West, in 1979, Deng Xiaoping went to the United States with an important mission: to discuss with the arch imperialists at the White House the plan to invade Vietnam.

It should be pointed out that in recent years, while pursuing a hostile and aggressive policy toward Vietnam, China has waged a multifaceted and malicious war of sabotage against this neighboring country. Meanwhile, in the process of improving relations with other countries, the Chinese authorities have done harm to Vietnam not only once. People still remember that one of the requests made by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang during his official visit to Australia was that the administration of that country should not give aid to Vietnam.

In an interview with French television prior to French President Mitterrand's visit to China in early May last year, the Chinese premier again suggested that France should take advantage of its historical, economic, and cultural relations with the Indochinese countries to play a role in pressing Vietnam to implement the so-called UN resolution on Kampuchea. In its reports on the French president's China trip, AFP noted that all talks held during the visit seemed to refer to China's views on the Kampuchean issue.

These facts do not match the mellow and nice words used by the Chinese authorities to describe their foreign policy. While maintaining bilateral relations with the United States and other Western countries, the Chinese authorities do not want to respect the sovereignty and interests of the third countries, including Vietnam. They also adopt a similar attitude toward the Soviet Union.

People are well aware that during his visit to China in late April, U.S. President Reagan praised his host as an opponent of the Soviet Union, which has created an essential counterweight for the United States. Obviously, that assessment by the White House ringleader was the results of the summit talks held in Beijing between the United States and China to map out their anti-Soviet strategy.

Later, during his tour of many EEC member countries in June this year, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang seemed always to use anti-Soviet sentiments to incite his host countries. Echoing the Chinese authorities' anti-Soviet sentiments through the language of diplomacy, Zhao expressed China's concern over the so-called Soviet deployment of SS-20 missiles in the Far East and China's understanding concerning the need to deploy U.S. missiles in Western European countries.

Obviously, this act by the Chinese authorities is also contrary to their propaganda allegations that China does no harm to the third countries when it maintains relations with other countries and that China sincerely wants to live in harmony with its neighbors, and so forth.

Public opinion in China and the world is certainly not wrong in coming up with the familiar comment -- do not listen to what the Chinese authorities say but look at what they do; then people can see clearly their true identity.

#### ART SHOW REFLECTS DETERMINATION AGAINST PRC

OW090845 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 9 -- The Vietnamese nation's vitality and determination to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity are once again vividly reflected at a painting exhibition with works mostly entered by members of ethnic minorities in the border provinces of Ha Tuyen, Lang Son and Gia Lai-Cong Tum.

The exhibition, currently arranged here under the auspices of the art department of the Ministry of Culture, has left deep impressions on Vietnamese and foreign visitors. On show are more than 130 works by 39 painters, 15 of whom are members of the Nung, Tay, Dao, Hmong (Meo), Sedang and Bahnar ethnic minorities in these two frontline provinces and in the central highlands province of Gia Lai-Cong Tum.

In the present conjuncture, although China is intensifying its armed provocations, shellings and nibbling attacks against Vietnam, the painters, braving difficulties and dangers, have gone to the battlefields to promptly reflect the industrious life and staunch fight of the Armed Forces and people in the northern border provinces. The paintings, mostly in oil and gouache and some in Chinese ink, are widely appreciated at a good combination of folk graphic arts and modern trends of art creation.

"Tiep Te Len Chot" (supplies to a border enclave), a gouache painting by Trang Min No of the Hmong ethnic minority who was wounded by a Chinese shrapnel during a working tour on June 29, 1984 of Na Kha village, Yen Minh District (Ha Tuyen Province), reflects the devoted services of the local population to the Armed Forces in their fight against Chinese aggression. The silk painting "Cho Chong Len Chot" by Mai Hung (Ha Tuyen Province) depicts a group of militiamen of ethnic minorities joining the local Armed Forces in carrying sharpened bamboo sticks used in making booby-traps to a border enclave. Viewing these two paintings and some others, many visitors have expressed their admiration for the high resolve of the Armed Forces and people in border areas to defend every inch of the country's sacred territory.

The water colours "Dan Quan Hoang Su Phi" [Militiamen of Hoang Su Phif District] by Quoc Ky (Ha Tuyen Province) and "Chi Lang" [Chi Lang District] by Mai Hoang Hon (Lang Son Province) vividly describe the high vigilance and combat-readiness of the inhabitants in two different northern border areas. Many silk and oil paintings, completed during or after the Chinese invasion of Vietnam in early 1979, depict the courageous fight of the Vietnamese Armed Forces and people their victories over the enemy.



Quite a few other paintings deal with the great efforts of the people and Army in northern border provinces in production and in overcoming difficulties caused by China's multi-faceted war of sabotage. The silk paintings "Vui Duoc Mua" (Joy of Good Harvest) by Manh Duc and "Say Phien Cho" (After a Village Fair) by Phan Dinh are rated as the best works on show.

A special stand at the exhibition is reserved for paintings from Gia Lai-Cong Tum, a central highlands province bordering Laos and Kampuchea, "Thu Hoach" (Harvest) by Manh Duc, "Lam Truong Mang Khang" (Mang Khang Lumber Camp) by Su Man, and "Lang Dinh Cu Moi" (A New Settlement Village) are among works depicting the people's peaceful labour and their endeavours and achievements in economic and social fields.

#### LISBON PROTEST OF ABC OLYMPIC COVERAGE REPORTED

BK100545 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] According to reports from Lisbon, the Portugese Television Service has lodged a strong protest with the U.S. television company ABC over the latter's biased and utterly chauvinistic coverage of the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

In its formal letter of protest addressed to the ABC and the European Television Organization, the Portugese Television Service clearly pointed out that the telecast of the final women's marathon was unacceptable and done in a nationalistic spirit. In this event, an American woman athlete finished first and won the gold medal. The U.S. television cameras focused too long on her while ignoring the third-place winner, Portugal's woman athlete Rosa Mota. The ABC's action denies hundreds of thousands of television viewers in Portugal a chance to a glimpse of the achievement of their Olympic hope. Public opinion remarks that this was further proof of the Los Angeles Olympic organizers' efforts to turn the Olympiad into a publicity stunt for the United States.

#### NHAN DAN ON REARRANGING INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

BK100325 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Aug 84

[NHAN DAN 8 August editorial: "Implement the Resolution of the Party Central Committee's Sixth Plenum: Rearrange Industrial Production"]

[Text] Rearranging and reorganizing production is the primary task among the urgent duties to improve economic management set forth in the resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum. To renovate economic management in primary installations we should simultaneously and urgently rearrange production and, on this basis, create premises and factors of stable production for the task of renovating economic management in each primary installation, each locality, and each sector.

In recent years, some industrial sectors in localities have been further rearranged and reorganized for better production. The appearance of general corporations, corporations, joint enterprises, and combines in the sectors of construction, communications and transportation, food industry, and light industry in such localities as Hanoi, Haiphong, and Ho Chi Minh cities, has brought about some definite economic results. The emergency of various combination forms linking industry with agriculture, the sources of materials with processing installations such as the tea, pineapple, sugar, and cigarette factories, indicates clearly the process of combining industry with agriculture in a unified economic structure.

The formation of groups to produce construction materials, metalengineering items, porcelain and glass wares, and other consumer and export goods nationwide and in each locality, reflects business cooperation and economic and technical integration among many primary installations of the same sector or between one sector and another, and between a given sector and the authorities of a given locality or territorial division.

However, generally speaking, the economic structure and production are still being slowly rearranged and reorganized. This has prolonged the situation of scatteration, duplication, and division which leads to the fragmentation of capital, equipment items, machinery, and raw and other materials. While production capacity is not fully used in one locality, effort must be exerted in other localities to procure materials and equipment and at times even foreign exchange. At a time when the economy is still rife with imbalances and when it is difficult to procure raw and other materials, many primary production installations, although ineffective, have not been disbanded. Quite a number of new primary installations have been established, including those which are turning out products from the raw materials that are currently in critical short supply. As a result, only part of the equipment output is used.

New installations manufacturing bicycle parts and rubber and plastic wares continue to appear while these commodities have been plentifully produced by too many installations. Rearranging and reorganizing production as specified in the resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum is first of all to gather production facilities within the country, positively mobilize import capabilities, and strictly economize -- especially on electricity, fuel, oil, coal, and raw materials -- to produce the most important items, giving priority to the important state-run installations that have conditions to stabilize production and turn out the highest economic results.

All primary installations, sectors, and localities should quickly establish the nomenclature of major products of the national economy and the list of production installations that should receive priority. In this sense, immediate action should be taken to rearrange the allocation of products and adjust the patterns of goods in order to meet the requirements of the national economy.

We should classify and rearrange production installations, and concentrate production means for the primary production installation to turn out essential goods. We should positively exploit the four resources to create new balances in developing production. Those installations without conditions for carrying out production as planned should be assisted in shifting production to another field and in changing their product projects. Those installations that are unable to ensure effective production and are suffering prolonged losses should be resolutely disbanded.

The criterion for assessing success in rearranging production is the socioeconomic results and efforts to best exploit the existing production capacity and to create favorable conditions for the primary installations to develop their independence in business and production and to perfect the organizations of joint production under appropriate forms and on proper scales. Rearranging production is further designed to better achieve the diversified relations of integration and joint business between the centrally and locally run economic installations in the same area and among localities, between industry and agriculture, and among the various economic elements in which the state-run economy must fulfill well its key role.

We should proceed from the classification of factories and the rearrangement of production to classify economic management and ensure socialist collective mastery over all the three fundamental levels, by harmoniously combining all the interests in production itself and by making it possible to achieve ever higher productivity, quality, and effectiveness.

AUSTRALIAMAHATHIR, HAWKE DISCUSS TRADE, STUDENT QUOTAS

BK091413 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The prime ministers of Malaysia and Australia have agreed to set up a joint committee to overcome trade problems between the two countries and promote new trade initiatives. The agreement was reached at a meeting in Canberra after the arrival of the Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir, for a 5-day official visit to Australia.

The talks between Dr Mahathir and his Australian counterpart, Mr Hawke, were described by officials as constructive, business-like, and open.

Referring to the planned trade committee, Radio Australia's Canberra office says there is at present no formalized way for trade problems to be discussed regularly between the two countries.

During the talks, Mr Hawke said the quota for Malaysian students entering Australia to study would be raised slightly in 1985. He said his government expected to make a decision within 2 months on future policies toward overseas students and assured Dr Mahathir that Malaysia's interests would be given full consideration. In return, Dr Mahathir has agreed to speed up procedures for the recognition of Australian tertiary qualifications in Malaysia and measures to increase the spread of Malaysian students across courses in Australia.

Kuala Lumpur on Talks

BK091541 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Datuk Sri Kr Mahathir held a wide range of talks with his Australian counterpart, Mr Bob Hawke, in Canberra. The 1 and 1/2-hour meeting touched on subjects like bilateral relations, trade, and education. A Malaysian spokesman told newsmen that the talks were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere with both sides presenting their case in a businesslike manner.

On trade relations between the two countries, the spokesman says efforts will be made by both sides to increase the volume. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also raised the question of joint ventures and production of automobile components for the Malaysian-made car. Mr Hawke has agreed to study the matter.

Australia also agreed to contribute \$5.2 million Australian toward the tin buffer stock. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir explained [words indistinct] of metal and that research should be made for other use of tin. On education, Mr Bob Hawke said that his government had agreed to increase the intake of Malaysian students. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also raised the problems of Malaysian students in Australia, like possible increase of fees and the language test imposed on them before being accepted in universities. The prime minister and his party arrived in the Australian capital this morning to begin 3-day visit.

BRIEFS

SATELLITE TRACKING STATION -- One of the major links of the Australian national satellite system was officially opened in a Sydney suburb of Belrose today. It is the building which will have satellite tracking, control, and monitoring equipment to be used when the two AUSSAT satellites are launched in the United States next year. The second earth station will be situated in Perth, and there will also be eight communications links known as Major City Earth Stations around Australia. AUSSAT says that when the satellite system is launched next year, the new equipment will provide a comprehensive telecommunications link to even the most remote parts of Australia. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 31 Jul 84 BK]

HOME AFFAIRS MINISTER RETURNS FROM PNG VISIT

BK091501 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Home Affairs Minister Suparjo Rustam arrived home this evening after a 5-day visit to PNG. He briefed newsmen on the outcome of the PNG visit at Jakarta's Halim Perdanakusumah Airport.

[Begin Suparjo Rustam recording] I delivered a message from President Suharto to the PNG prime minister. During the visit, I paid a courtesy call on the PNG governor general, the prime minister, and the deputy prime minister. I also held talks with the foreign minister, which centered on [words indistinct] for further forging good relations with PNG based on mutual understanding and mutual respect. My conclusion is that the talks have resulted in something positive. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Deputy House Speaker Kharis Suhud, who accompanied Minister Suparjo Rustam, believes that there is a need to further promote bilateral trade cooperation, such as the promotion of textile and other Indonesian products for export to PNG.

MOKHTAR VIEWS CRITICAL ELEMENTS IN AUSTRALIA

BK091449 Hong Kong AFP in English 1458 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 9 (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja has identified two groups in Australia that he said were bent on "cornering" Indonesia over the issue of East Timor, a former Portuguese colony annexed by Jakarta in 1976. The first group was made up of "left-leaning progressive intellectuals" whose number was small, Mr Mokhtar was quoted by ANTARA NEWS AGENCY as saying in Ujungpandang, South Sulawesi, Tuesday. He said the second group of detractors came from a section of the Australian press that was still "haunted" by the killing of five Australian reporters in Balibo, East Timor, in 1975. Indonesian troops sent to the island in that year met armed resistance from the separatist Fretilin movement, which is still active. The intellectuals were under the prejudiced impression that Indonesia was a military regime like "certain Latin American countries," although "our Armed Forces are not to be compared with those in other countries" he said.

Mr Mokhtar was visiting the province to brief local officials about Indonesia's foreign policy.

But the detractors had been slowly losing ground, especially since the Australian Labor Party conference last month which did not make a major issue of East Timor, Mr Mokhtar said. "We hope the situation will change quickly, and to this end we should provide the necessary information. Some of the criticisms are true but some of these have been exaggerated," ANTARA quoted him as saying.

JOINT ARMY EXERCISE WITH MALAYSIA CONCLUDE

BK090745 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0500 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The chief of the Royal Malaysian Army, General Datuk Ghazali bin Haji Che Mat, and the Army chief of staff, General Rudini, acted as masters of ceremony at the closing of the joint exercise "Malindo-VIII" at Cikulai, Lembang, Bandung yesterday.

Gen Datuk Ghazali said that the joint Army exercise constituted a determination to step up the capabilities in facing the common enemy along the border in an effort to maintain security.

Meanwhile, Army Chief of Staff Gen Rudini said that the exercise was aimed at maintaining the friendship between the Indonesian Army and the Royal Malaysian Army.



The exercise, which began 3 August, involved 720 Army personnel, 80 of whom were members of the Royal Malaysian Army.

ASEAN ROLE, DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED BY PRESS

BK100430 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 9 Aug 84

[From the press review]

[Text] SINAR HARAPAN divides the development of ASEAN into two periods: a period without a permanent secretariat from 1967 to 1976, and a period with a permanent secretariat from 1976 until the present. The daily considers that ASEAN's work has run more smoothly with the Secretariat. SINAR HARAPAN considers that some of its objectives, as embodied in the 1967 Bangkok declaration, have been implemented; some have even produced concrete and positive results. However, it must be admitted that ASEAN still faces challenges in reaching other objectives such as maintaining peace in Southeast Asia. Meanwhile, industrialized countries have considered ASEAN as the most dynamic and fastest-growing region in the world thanks to its rapid economic, social, and cultural growth.

SUARA KARYA writes that a key to ASEAN's success is its gradual and cautious progress. According to the daily, there must be similarities and differences in political, economic, and cultural fields due to the historical developments of its members. However, it is clear that the differences may not necessarily serve as a factor of disunity.

PELITA acknowledges that ASEAN is developing amazingly now in its 17th year. Internally, ASEAN has managed to develop cooperation among its members, while externally, it has been able to show a common attitude on various international issues. Many results achieved by ASEAN do not imply, however, that it has only achieved successes. On a solution to the Kampuchean issue, ASEAN is still facing Vietnam and cannot deny the fact that Pol Pot is inside an ASEAN-backed camp. Besides, it has to fight for the idea of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality, which is in fact facing formidable obstacles due to the behavior of superpowers.

ROMANIAN DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES TRADE TIES

BK091123 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The visiting Romanian deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Dr Ion Stoian, has stressed that his country was willing to step up trade relations with Indonesia. He told the press in Jakarta yesterday the economic and trade cooperation between Indonesia and Romania could be stepped in a relatively short possible time due to the Indonesian Government's policy which supported the realization of such cooperation.

Mr Stoian expressed the hope that the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Kadin, could play an important role in an effort to step up trade relations between the two countries. Romania (?has exported) various industrial products such as machine tools and fertilizers which were needed by Indonesia. In a meeting with the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Kadin, in Jakarta yesterday, the Romanian delegation head, Dr Stoian, also informed Kadin the possibility of use of warehouse facilities at the ports of Constanta and Sulina in Romania.

MALAYSIARESTRICTIONS ON POLITICAL MEETINGS WIDENED

BK091525 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The restriction on public political gatherings has been expanded to the states of Kelantan and Terengganu. Datuk Musa Hitam issued the directive to the acting inspector general of police, Tan Sri Mohamed Amin Osman. The acting prime minister reiterated that the restriction does not have any political motive, but is based on security reasons.

In monitoring the situation in the two states, it was found that ceramahs [lectures] held by certain opposition parties have openly challenged the authority of the government. The local quarrels breaking out have led to property damage.

Datuk Musa points out that the ceramahs have not only split the Malay but it will also confuse the non-Malay. The acting prime minister was speaking to newsmen after launching a diploma course on police science in Kuala Kabu Baru.

The restriction on public political gatherings will be effective on Monday. Datuk Musa explained that the government allows political ceramahs provided they are open only to members of the party and restricted to a particular area. The rakyat [people] should be aware that the action taken by the government is for the good of the Malaysians.

SINGAPORELEE KUAN YEW DELIVERS NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE

BK091017 Singapore Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Speech by Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew on eve of National Day -- recorded]

[Text] Good evening. Nineteen eighty-four has been a good year so far. It will be better than 1983. For the first 6 months of '84, we made 9.7 percent growth. Our productivity went up by 7.9 percent. However, the prospects for 1985 are uncertain because of the uncertainties in the international economy. Now a strong economic recovery in America, higher growth in Japan, and a modest recovery in Western Europe has made this possible. Unquestionably, commodity prices are still depressed. If the recovery continues they will bounce back. Then we shall get a further boost from the economies of our ASEAN neighbors, especially Malaysia and Indonesia.

For the last 3 years, many countries in the world suffered because of the recession in America. Despite this recession, we were able to achieve high growth rates: 10 percent in 1981; 6 percent, '82; 8 percent, '83. The first reason is that we have generated a strong momentum for growth through new investment annually. The second reason is that through better education and training and a more cooperative workforce, we have increased our productivity, and hence our competitiveness. The third reason is that our strong savings enabled us at a time of very high interest rates and low economic activity to expand construction in a big way. Economists call this counter-high-purchase spending.

As other economies slowed down, we broke away from the downward trend. We generated economic growth by building up our infrastructure -- expressways, public housing, MRT [Mass rapid transport system], power stations, reservoirs. They will serve our needs for many decades to come.

This year, we may exceed our target of 50,000 units for the HDB [Housing Development Board] and reach 60,000 units. This will be a record high. Only 15 years ago, it took one 5-year plan to achieve 50,000 units.

Many older Singaporeans worry whether the work ethic, the value and the lifestyles of our young will not weaken and decline because of the good life. They have not been toughened by deprivation and hardship. I believe we can overcome this softening in discipline and work ethics provided we recognize and are constantly aware of the very narrow bases on which our survival and our prosperity rest. Our base is only 2.5 million people on a small geographic area of 600 square kilometers, located in a turbulent part of the world. Therefore, we are extremely vulnerable to the vagaries of the world economy and to any instability around us.

For example, it was just good fortune that after the excesses of Dr Sukarno, Indonesia has a different leader in President Suharto. He has concentrated on developing and building up the economy of Indonesia and instead of adventurism in confrontation, he believes in cooperation in ASEAN. Then, Malaysia's leaders too have been development-minded. They are intent on eliminating poverty and transforming their mainly agricultural economy into a mainly industrial economy. Now these strategies and policies have brought peace and stability. They have built up the climate of confidence in the future of the region and made investment flow in.

We were also lucky with the communist menace. If the Vietnamese had not invaded Kampuchea -- if instead they had competed with China in helping Thai communist insurgents to overthrow the Thai Government -- we would have been in a very difficult climate of instability indeed. But, the Vietnamese decided otherwise. They fought to swallow up their fellow communists. They are now stalemated, bogged down in Kampuchea fighting a war they cannot win at the cost of poverty, stagnation, industrial decay in Vietnam.

Now, how Kampuchea is resolved is most important, for it will determine whether Thailand remains secure as a noncommunist member of ASEAN. It is in our national interest, and that of Malaysia and Indonesia, that the Thais remain sovereign and free, that they are not under communist influence through pressure by surrogate communist regimes in Kampuchea and Laos.

The internal factors to our security and stability are much more under our control. The most important of these is continuity, continuity in national unity and in strong leadership. Our younger generation must understand why it is so crucial that our society must always be better organized, always be more disciplined than the others, why it is our workers must be better educated and trained, why they must be more competitive and more productive than the rest in the region.

We are in the final stage of this transition to a next generation of leaders and of people. By this time next year, the majority in Parliament and in the Cabinet will be of the younger generation. I am like the conductor of an orchestra whose star players and supporting musicians have changed. The new ones must play as well so that the music is as full and as resonant as when the old stars were the leading players. I am optimistic it can be done.

Despite long years of continuing prosperity and the good life, we can be different from many nations who have showed down. The recent developments in Germany are a warning to us. The Germans were famous for their discipline, their high productivity, their perfectionist attitude.

Now they appear to have undergone a change -- the German economy is recovering less robustly than the Japanese and yet German metal workers went on strike for 7 weeks a few months ago. They demanded the same pay to work 35 instead of 40 hours week. They have settled for 38 and 1/2 hours a week plus a wage increase. The Japanese have done much better in maintaining their work ethic. I believe it is because they are aware of their vulnerability. The West Germans have wealthy Europeans as neighbors, Japan's neighbors are poor -- the less developed Asian nation plus the Soviet Union -- and the Japanese are regularly hurt by earthquakes, typhoons, tidal waves. Every year, some disaster reminds them that they cannot take life for granted.

We, like the Japanese, also cannot take a peaceful life for granted, let alone a good life. Some people think that Singapore was destined to succeed. I do not think so and I ought to know -- I was responsible for Singapore and in the years from 1959 to 1968, when the British decided to withdraw, I often feared for our future. After the bitter experiences Singaporeans endured for 4 [as heard] years whilst in Malaysia -- from September '63 to August '65 -- neither our workers nor our unions were prepared for the greater discipline and the all-out efforts needed for a separate and an independent Singapore.

For independent Singapore, cut off from Malaysia meant no resources, no hinterland, so we have had to make up in better discipline and higher performance. We have had to be creative, we have had to be innovative. It was the shock of the 2 years of Malaysia, when we headed for communal collisions, communal politics, and communal solutions that made by generation determined to succeed when Singapore had to go it alone.

Therefore, soon after separation, we altered the relationship between workers and management by the Employment Act, which put an end to hostile confrontation of trade unionism. We got people to accept national service to defend what we struggle to build. We rid ourselves of the give-me social security, social welfare approach to life. Each change was a conscious exercise of will in response to and in order to overcome a new challenge.

So, we have become a self-reliant people, a rugged society -- one which can survive because each has the education and the incentive to do his best. The question is can we keep it up? Well, why not? The Japanese have had severe times and so much longer. We are aware of how vulnerable they are to disasters. For us, we too are aware of our dangers. Each cannot be complacent. We can keep it up.

What is the alternative? There is none. We have no undiscovered oil or gas fields to fall back on if we lose our discipline, our efficiency, our productivity. Any collapse of our social organization is fatal and final. Do our young know this? I believe so, otherwise they would not take national service seriously and do it as well as they have done. They are aware of reality.

We have cause to celebrate this national day. Let us try hard, let us do our best, let us achieve the highest productivity, and this will bring us more national days for rejoicing.

Goodnight.



FURTHER ON DEMONSTRATION OUTSIDE U.S. EMBASSY

HK100033 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The police prevented demonstrators from rallying yesterday [9 August] in front of the U.S. Embassy for lack of a permit. Antiriot police units blocked the two columns of demonstrators at the corner of UN Avenue and Roxas Boulevard and told them to disperse. Western Police District Superintendent Brigadier General Narciso Cabrera said the rally cannot be allowed because there was no permit. The demonstrators marched for several hours, shadowed by police jeeps, before the demonstrators dispersed peacefully in front of the Philippine Supreme Court on Taft Avenue.

BUDGET MINISTER DISCUSSES IMF STANDBY CREDIT

HK100437 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Budget Minister Manuel Alba today dispelled the idea that the International Monetary Fund of IMF is dictating the terms of our standby credit. Correspondent (Marilou Lingat) reports:

[Begin recording] [(Lingat)] He made plain this position in a speech at the Batasan Breakfast Club, wherein he said that the delay in the IMF loan is mainly due to the fact that the Philippines would like to impose its own conditions.

[Alba] [Words indistinct] what is better in the final analysis for the people, for example, to get the IMF standby agreement or not to get it at all, then you get into a policy [word indistinct] like that, you must bring the ultimate benefit to the public, and on balance as far as we are concerned we feel it would be more beneficial if the Philippines can get this credit. [Words indistinct] if it is delayed, if we cannot agree with some of the terms that the IMF want, then [word indistinct] decide what we want to do.

[(Lingat)] Asked whether this country would be able to get the standby credit with IMF, Minister Alba said he was optimistic of getting the \$630 million loan, because the program we are working for ourselves, which the IMF hopes to happen, is within our control. But with or without the IMF loan, Minister Alba said, the country's economy will continue operating. However, he said getting the IMF loan is better in the final analysis, as it would help our development programs to more (?effective) implementation. [end recording]

VIRATA VIEWS NEED TO RELY ON FOREIGN LOANS

HK091340 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Aug 84 p 1

[By Samuel Senoren]

[Text] The Philippines will have to continue relying on foreign loans to partly finance national development despite existing levels of its external debt, according to Prime Minister Cesar Virata. The country already owes about \$26 billion to various foreign creditors and has not made repayments on the bulk of the principal since 10 months ago.

Virata said that it would be impossible for the government to develop a plan that would not require any foreign borrowings or any assistance from the international community. "The main reason is that our people have so many requirements," he said.

Virata explained that if the Philippines were a "continental economy," it could probably finance development through its own resources.

But the Philippines, he said, is an island economy that has a large population but lacks enough resources to support it.

To develop the economy, the prime minister said that there is need to borrow resources from abroad, particularly technology and capital.

#### IMF FINDINGS OF OVERSTATED EXCHANGE RESERVES

HK091410 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Aug 84 p 3

[By reporter Rigoberto D. Tiglao]

[Text] Overstatements of the country's foreign exchange reserves, which had been going on since 1981, concealed the rapid deterioration of the country's foreign exchange position in succeeding years, according to findings of the International Monetary Fund. Since the money supply grew as the recorded reserves rose, the overstatements also served to mask the adverse impact of certain monetary policies on the economy, IMF staff appraisal reports indicate.

Earlier published reports had put the amount involved in the overstatement discovered last year at \$600 million, but IMF documents made available to BUSINESS DAY pointed out that the Central Bank's gross international reserves had been overstated by \$1.2 billion in 1983. Government officials said late last year that international reserve had dropped because of such factors as the flight of capital abroad and the termination of short-term credit lines. The IMF report says there was a \$1-billion drop in the CB's reserves from end-September to Oct. 14 last year, of which about "\$800 million was eventually estimated to reflect corrections to previously reported data rather than further capital outflow."

The IMF also found that the foreign exchange reserves were overstated by \$823 million in 1982 and \$264 million in 1981. "The full extent of the deterioration in the balance of payments in 1982 was, until recently, masked by inaccuracies in the international reserve and balance of payments data," an IMF report states. It adds that "on the basis of the revised data available so far, an important, but previously concealed, deterioration occurred in 1982, particularly in the last quarter of the year." While the end-1982 gross international reserves were reported at \$2.6 billion, the actual reserves had already declined by about \$800 million to \$1.8 billion, the report shows.

Overstated were not only the reserves of the CB but also those of some commercial banks, the studies point out. They say the banking system's net international reserves were padded by \$644 million in 1983. This would bring to about \$1.8 billion the total amount of overstatement in the reserves of both the CB and the banking system.

Former CB Governor Jaime C. Laya had pointed out that the foreign exchange position of some commercial banks, as they had reported to the CB, were later on found to be erroneous. Lay's report to the Monetary Board, submitted just before he was assigned to the Education Ministry, stated: "PNB (Philippine National Bank) and certain other commercial banks have been submitting erroneous reports on their foreign exchange position such that the gap between actual and reported assets has been growing since the mid-1970's."

According to the IMF staff appraisal, almost all of the CB's statistics needed to be revised drastically because the overstatements were one of the factors that has prevented the IMF and the government from finalizing an economic program for the country. The program will be followed as a condition for the IMF's approval of a \$650-million credit facility for the Philippines.

Because of the inaccuracies in the international reserve figures, the country's balance-of-payments (BOP) deficits since 1981 had been understated. After revisions of the reserve figures, the BOP deficit in 1982 was P1.6 billion and not P1.2 billion as originally reported by the CB.

According to the IMF appraisal report, because of inaccurate figures that showed substantial international reserves, the government embarked on policies that were inappropriate under both international and domestic conditions. "Domestic policies, directed at rapid investment and development spending, were thus sharply out of phase with developments abroad, and import demand was sustained at high levels," the IMF staff appraisal states.

For example, it noted, despite the effects of the oil price rise in 1979, the government embarked on huge public sector projects that required increases in foreign borrowings. "Part of (this type of) investments, however, went into projects that proved not to be economically viable, straining, in subsequent years, the financial system and the national government budget," the report says.

Also, despite the worsening of the country's payments deficits, the monetary authorities since 1981 continued to expand the money supply, which increased the funds available for further importations.

The Monetary Board formed last January a committee composed of its members to investigate the overstatement of the reserves. The board has still not publicly disclosed the committee's findings. Laya's last report as CB governor indicated that he and the Monetary Board were never aware of the extent of the overstatements. Laya reported: "At no time was it ever reported to the governor and the Monetary Board that the reserves of the CB included false assets or that some reported assets originated from unfunded transactions." The way that the transactions were recorded was such that the Commission on Audit, whose responsibility covers the finances of the CB and other government corporations, did not find anything amiss."

#### AIR FORCE BOMBS NPA IN AGUSAN DEL NORTE

HK100221 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 3 Aug 84 pp 1, 2

[Report by correspondent Manuel Sanchez: "Agusan Bombing"]

[Text] More than 4,000 barrio residents have been severely displaced, while an undetermined number of people were reportedly killed during the bombing sorties conducted by Air Force war planes two weeks ago in the wake of the biggest military offensive against the New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas in Agusan del Norte Province. In an exclusive interview with MALAYA yesterday, Mambabatas Pambansa Edelmiro Amante (NP) [Nacionalista Party] of Agusan del Norte disclosed that based on the latest information he received four days ago, residents of Barrios Pianing and Anticala hurriedly fled their homes after their areas were bombed at dawn on July 14. Anticala is 15 kilometers away from Butuan City proper, while Pianing is only around 12 kilometers away. The oppositionist MP revealed that an undisclosed number of barrio folk were reportedly slain or wounded during the bombardment, but he declined to give numbers, saying he wanted first to find out for himself the real situation before he issues any formal statement.

Amante, who hails from the nearby barrio of Ampayon, added that he got reports that an unspecified number of civilians have been missing following the bombings.

MALAYA also gathered that aside from the Air Force bombings, the military authorities led by Brig. Gen. Madrino Munoz ordered artillery units to shell the two barrios, which are located at the foot of Mount Hilonghilong, considered an NPA stronghold.

Munoz, commander of the Regional Unified Command 10, claimed that a total of 43 rebels have been killed since the military campaign, considered the biggest ever mounted in Agusan del Norte, began on July 12. Amante said that around 2,000 government soldiers are engaged in the anti-NPA drive. Gen. Munoz added that based on intelligence reports, there were strong indications that two top ranking NPA leaders, identified as Benjamin de Vera and George Matlo, were believed to be among those directly hit by bombs dropped in the area only July 14.

MP Amante also said that with the unprecedented bombing raids, evacuees from the affected areas sought refuge at Butuan City, causing major housing problems. It was learned that although several families are temporarily housed at the Northern Mindanao Agricultural College (Norminac) in Barrio Ampayon, Butuan City, many are still without any shelter, resulting in a rising incidence of hunger and sickness among the displaced people. To ease the refugee problem, the military authorities have advised the evacuees to return to their respective barrios. The MP from Agusan said that some Pianing residents have gone back, but those from Anticala were reluctant to return from fear that they would be subjected again to another wave of shellings.

According to other reliable sources, the bombing raids were preceded by a military operation in Pianing involving hundreds of Army soldiers on July 13. As dusk approached, the barrio folk were ordered to evacuate, as their barrio has been declared a "no man's land". The residents refused to leave at first, saying that it was already too dark to move out. They agreed, however, to leave the following morning. Early dawn, the people were awakened by the roar of war planes and helicopters followed by bomb explosions. According to the residents, the bombardment started at around 2 a.m. and ended at around 8 a.m.

Military authorities said, meanwhile, the operations were prompted by intelligence reports that top leaders of the Northeastern Mindanao regional party committee were holding a conference at an undisclosed area at the slopes of Mount Hilonghilong. The military drive is now on its third week.

Armed Forces Vice Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Fidel Ramos revealed recently that "the NPA's have become bolder nowadays, particularly in the remote provinces of Mindanao and the Visayas." In a meeting with defense reporters, Ramos, who is also the director-general of the Integrated National Policy yesterday cited numerous instances where the guerillas had "attacked 12 places in Mindanao and Samar, killing several civilians and some policemen."

#### MARINE ESCORTS FOR INTERISLAND VESSELS

HK100451 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] There is a plan to deploy marine escorts on inter island vessels for the protection of passengers and shipowners. The plan is similar to the secret marshal scheme. It was unveiled today by Philippines Coast Guard [words indistinct]. Apart from acting as deterrents to seajacking and other crimes on board, the marine escorts will closely supervise the implementation of safety regulations such as passenger limitations and the use of lifeboats.

#### MARCOS DISCUSSES STRATEGY TO DEFEAT INSURGENCY

HK091345 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 9 Aug 84 pp 1, 6

[By Vicente M. Tanedo]

[Text] Clear, hold, consolidate and develop. These were the salient features of a strategy to fight insurgency spelled out by President Marcos in his speech at the joint celebration of the 83rd founding of the Philippine Constabulary and the ninth anniversary of the Integrated National Police at Camp Crame yesterday.



Dismissing the use of conventional warfare in dealing with the rebels and subversives, the president said that this alone would not resolve the insurgency problem. "Only if we have the means to saturate the country with our Armed Forces and maintain wide-spread operations for months on end will conventional military warfare eliminate this form of armed struggle," the president explained. He also pointed out that the guerrilla warfare tactics of the enemy is to operate in mobile and small forces that are concealed and could not be easily destroyed.

The four-point solution as suggested by the president would first determine the area where to strike and once this has been selected, the government would deploy sufficient military police and civic action teams to clear the place of rebels. Once the area is cleared, the president ordered that this must be held while the political cells of the rebels and subversives are being destroyed. After this, the presence of civilian authorities will be reestablished. The government would then consolidate security and political efforts with social and economic projects. The people themselves will be the primary participants and beneficiaries of these efforts, the president said.

Since 1981, terrorists have killed a total of 2,320 soldiers and 2,602 civilians and have carried out 33 major sabotage activities resulting in property damage valued at P291.07 million. As part of their campaign for funds, the president said, the subversives have begun to exploit the drug menace. They now grow, manufacture, procure and distribute harmful drugs. The president did not identify the "local and foreign sources of the dissidents" funds.

In his speech keynoting the anniversary celebrations at Camp Crame, the president appealed anew for a "united effort" to combat the subversion and insurgency menace which, he said, has been compounded by the country's current economic crisis. He said that while the security of the country and the supremacy of the law were protected and upheld, "let us not be under the illusion that social and economic development can take place in a climate of disorder and tension in our national life or that our political institutions can operate effectively without civility and peace reigning in our midst." He said peace and order working hand and hand with social and economic development can strengthen each other in the life of the nation. "Without each other, they cannot grow or thrive. Bereft of both, a nation can only wither and die," the president stressed.

#### SUCSESSES IN COUNTERINSURGENCY OPERATIONS NOTED

OW091159 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 9 Aug 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The Philippine Constabulary [PC] reports that at least 1,689 rebels have been neutralized in the counterinsurgency operations launched by the military. In military parlance neutralized means either killed during an encounter, captured, or rendered harmless. The anti-insurgency operation has also resulted in the seizure of 1,522 assorted firearms. According to the PC report, the NPA [New People's Army] has remained to be the most serious threat to peace and order, but it is still not capable of head-on confrontation with government troops.

#### MAKATI MAYOR 'NOT TOTALLY AGAINST' AQUINO STATUE

HK100453 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Makati Mayor Nemesio Yabut today reiterated he was not totally against the putting up of a supposed statue of the slain former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr. in Makati.

He said the sympathizers of Aquino would have to ask the permission of the Metro Manila Commission and the National Historical Commission for a permit to erect the statue. The Makati mayor said this matter is within the national level, and hence his duty is purely ministerial.

CALL FOR INVESTIGATION OF CHINESE BUSINESSMEN

HK100223 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 2 Aug 84 p 3

["Business Views" by Jake Macasaet: "Are Some Big Chinese Out To Sabotage Economy?"]

[Text] In business, favors normally have a price. Especially when said favors later translate into millions of pesos in profits provided by a market clearly abused by price dictations. This is never more clear than in the case of imported fruits and sardines. The foreign exchange allocation for their importation, up until September 1982, were regularly provided, and therefore officially allowed, by the Central Bank.

The recipients of dollar allocations, as mentioned in previous items in this space, are determined by only one man: a powerful official of the Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chambers of Commerce, who reportedly collects P [pesos] 8 per dollar (for the 1982 allocation, anyway) for fruits and a separate P35 per case for sardines. This makes the importation expensive, forcing the importers to recover the additional "hidden" cost from the consumers.

The way we see it, a case for economic sabotage just might prosper against any persons who facilitate the conversion of peso profits from importation into hard currencies which are later flown out of the country with the assistance and protection of a dollar smuggling syndicate, said to be also under the full and effective control of the same powerful man in the Chinese federation. Needless to say, the owners of the pesos could be just as guilty, if not more so. From what we have seen and been told so far, it clearly appears that the leadership in the federation has effectively wormed itself into the top decision-making processes in sensitive government offices.

The natives, we Filipinos, described in some sectors of the Chinese communities as "barbarians" or "barbarian dogs," can only look at the Chinese power with awe and envy. The Filipino-Chinese who proclaim that they are Filipinos under the Philippine Constitution are not even required to explain to the entire Filipino nation why they have to go to Taipei every year on Oct. 10 to publicly swear allegiance to the Taipei government and the Kuomintang Party ruling it, our Chinese friend said. He added that every year, for as long as he can remember, Filipino-Chinese youths are sent to Taipei for a one-month training, which he describes as indoctrination into the philosophies of the Kuomintang Party.

They swear the same allegiance to the Philippine Government when they acquire Filipino citizenship. The oddity, if not anomaly, here is that one of the more powerful officials of the federation is said to have been conferred an ambassadorial rank by the Taipei government in spite of the fact that diplomatic relations between the Philippines and the Republic of China (Taiwan) do not exist. The title, in the minds of Chinese observers, was conferred to insure diplomatic immunity for the federation official.

It is this same official who convinced in December 1982, the minister of trade and industry to appoint another Filipino-Chinese as special assistant to the minister of trade and industry. Since this Chinese businessman, a relative of the federation official, and who had extensive business operations in the Philippines, has reportedly fled Hong Kong through a fishing junk three days before the Hang Lung Bank collapsed, his Philippine official title must be recalled -- if it had not been surrendered.

If the Philippine Government can build a case against him for economic sabotage, he should likewise be charged with such crime.

Considering how the leadership of the federation has clearly abused its relationship with the government, there should in fact, be a thorough investigation of the business activities of the entire Chinese membership of the federation. This Chinese group has grown a little too big even for its own breeches.

Among the many foreigners who have adopted this country as their homeland, it is probably the Chinese who have stubbornly resisted assimilation and at the same time, continue to use their federation not as a sounding board to air legitimate grievances but as a powerful instrument to perpetuate what now appears to be nefarious business activities. And, as a certain Edward Lee angrily told me through an unsigned letter, they are also Filipinos under the Philippine Constitution, and should not, therefore, be the object of persecution.

It will be recalled that the Chinese community in this county, again through their association, threw to the four winds a Philippine law prohibiting them from having separate books of accounts in Chinese characters. Their powerful leaders got the U.S. Supreme Court to declare the law constitutional. [as published] That's how powerful the Chinese have always been and will continue to be, if we, the "barbarian dogs," do not do anything about it.

#### OIL CONSUMPTION DROP MIRRORS ECONOMIC DECLINE

HK091415 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Aug 84 p 20

[By reporter Abrino Aydinan]

[Text] Oil consumption by the manufacturing, mining, power and transport sectors this year dropped by 21.8 percent in the first semester, compared to last year -- an indicator of the financial crisis' telling effect on national production. The Ministry of Energy yesterday reported the overall national consumption of petroleum stood at some 32.9 million barrels after the first six months of the year -- over 5.4 million less than the consumption level for the same period last year. The trend was true for the aggregate of the various energy sources. Total energy consumption hit 49.5 million BOE (barrels of fuel oil equivalent), 3.9 percent off the corresponding figure last year, according to the ministry report.

To a significant extent, substitution of petroleum fuel by coal in cement manufacturing and mining accounted for the decline in industry's petroleum usage. All the cement factories have converted their former oil-run plants into coal-fired ones which have been consumed from January to June. Thus, the decrease in the cement industry's petroleum consumption would be only 8.6 percent instead of 81.9 percent (from 1,271,000 to 230,000 barrels), if the effect of the oil substitution is excluded, the Energy Ministry pointed out. Oil substitution to the extent of 356,000 barrels likewise accounted for more than half the 52.3 percent decrease (from 1,413,000 to 674,000 barrels) in the mining sector's consumption. Eliminating this factor, the decline in this sector's oil consumption is a less dramatic 27.1 percent.

Even with an allowance for the oil savings from conversion to coal fuel, however, the drop in industrial consumption during the first half of the year was big at 17.2 percent from about 1.5 million barrels in the first half of 1983. All the other industrial sectors, except glass and tobacco manufacturing, food processing, domestic aviation and other minor sectors, saw a lower level of oil usage.



Oil consumption for power generation was down from 11.6 million barrels in January to June 1983 to 8.4 million during this year's first six months (27.8 percent decrease). Power distributor Manila Electric Co. has lamented the 12 percent drop (from 1.3 billion kilowatt-hours in the first five months of 1983 to 1.1 billion in the same period of this year) in its electricity sales to industrial consumers (see BUSINESS DAY, Aug 1).

The drop in petroleum consumption levels over the comparative periods in other manufacturing sectors are: from 515,000 to 443,000 (14 percent) for logging and wood production; 484,000 to 407,000 (15.9 percent), paper processing; 649,000 to 300,000, steel, nickel and other metal processing; 402,000 to 275,000, textile milling; 321,000 to 193,000, lube refining; 267,000 to 198,000, chemicals; 80,000 to 66,000, rubber and tires; 59,000 to 50,000, ceramics; and from 114,000 to 77,000, fertilizer. Major commercial sectors also saw their oil consumption drop from 503,000 to 474,000 barrels (5.8 percent) for fishing trade, 760,000 to 395,000 (48 percent) for construction, 1,053,000 to 966,000 (16.6 percent) for land transport, 914,000 to 762,000 for domestic marine.

Significantly, domestic aviation increased oil consumption 13 percent from 446,000 barrels in January-June 1983 to 504,000 barrels in January-June 1984. This may imply a continuing increase in travel and transportation of goods by the upper-income brackets of the people (the presumed patrons of air transport) while the poorer segments are limiting their land and marine transportation. Food processing was also exempt from the pattern of industrial oil consumption decline, as the usage level rose 70.3 percent from 394,000 first semester last year to 671,000 first semester this year. Analysts would explain this away in terms of the need for the population to eat, with or without the current foreign-exchange crisis. They expect, however, the sector's shift away from processing imported components -- which could not be procured -- to locally produced food sources. The tobacco manufacturing sector also maintained its oil consumption at 56,000 barrels; the local availability of tobacco is not forcing the population to cut down on smoking.

Energy Ministry officials said the shortage of plastic containers (which is made from imported raw materials) has been a bonanza for the manufacturers of bottles and other glass containers. Oil consumption of the glass manufacturing sector moved from 245,000 to 282,000 barrels (15.1 percent increase). The consumption of all other industrial sectors as a whole rose from 3,129,000 to 3,926,000 barrels (25.5 percent).

#### TRADE MINISTER VIEWS DEVALUATION 8 AUG

HK091402 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 9 Aug 84 p 12

[By Mariam Soraya]

[Text] Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin said yesterday that another peso devaluation was unlikely. Ongpin said the P18 to \$1 exchange rate was very realistic. He made this assurance in a hearing of the Appropriations Committee yesterday. In response to questions by members of the committee, Ongpin said it was the government's thrust to give incentives to farmers, swine raisers, and livelihood project enterprises. Ongpin said agriculture had become more profitable since the peso was floated. When the currency conversion was only P7 to \$1 it was more profitable for the private sector to import animal feeds, yellow corn, and soybeans. but with the present exchange rate, imports have been discouraged, forcing farmers to supplement local market feeds themselves.



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